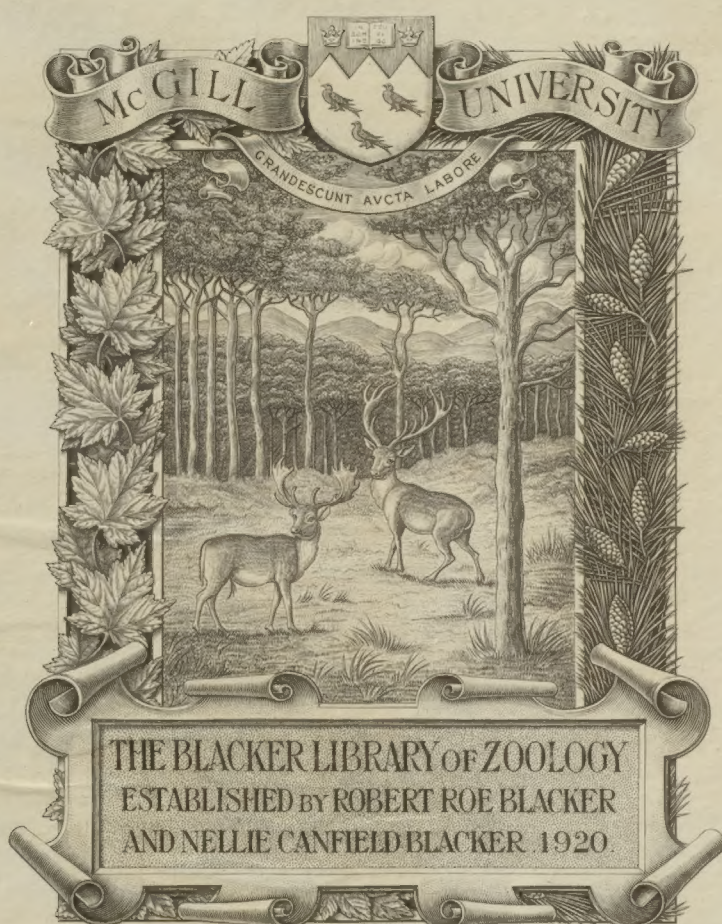


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Blanket

W. & W. (Mar. 17/25)

Apr. 30/25

This volume of studies from nature, in various branches of natural history, the amusement of many pleasant hours of his father George Cumberland - he presents to his Son Sydney, as a proof of his esteem and as an example of vacant hours, not mispent.

June 28th of Cumberland.
1846.

Geo Cumberland was born 27th Nov^r 1754.

Died Aug. 8th 1848.

Sydney Cumberland died March 1868.

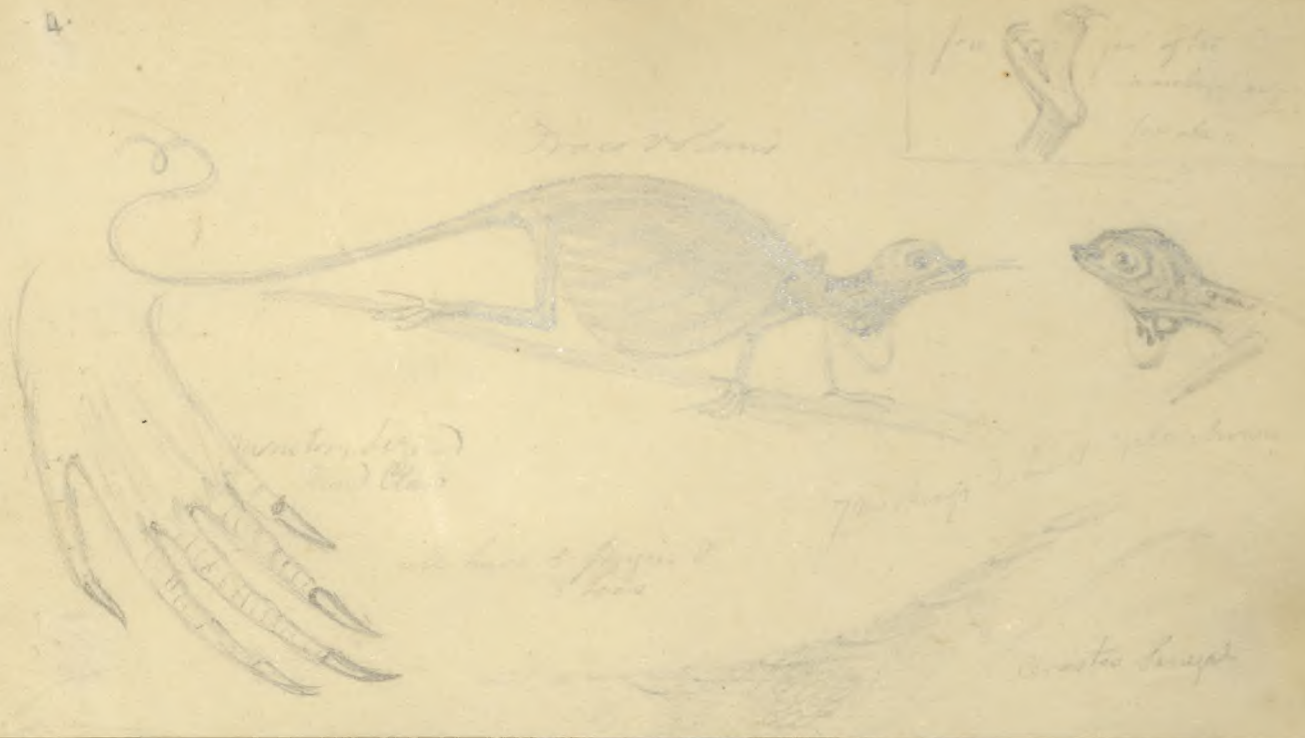


The intestines of a Toad, and appearance after being skinned. The heart was small & soft covered at the Point with much fat and yellow just above the Liver. The Guts were filled with Beets, nearly entire of the Black kind. The green & yellow part spotted had no contents but was hard like the other skin of the animal. The skin was tough - The flesh white as that of a Frog and it contained much fat.



Little brown of Dorset.
Early Director of
British Zoology

English lizard
Hyla (or) Lacerta
1869
by artist



5.



The intestines of a Toad, and appearance
after being skinned. The heart was small
& soft, covered at the Point with much fat
and placed just above the Liver. The Gut was
filled with Beets, mostly entire of the black
kind. The green or yellow part spotted had no contents
but was hard like the outer skin of the animal.
The skin was tough. The flesh white as
that of a Frog, and it contained much fat.



M. Cuvier - arrangement of the Genus Crocodile, of the order Sauri, Class Amphibia
after he had read everything on the Subject viz.

Cinical Teeth in a single row - a broad fleshy Tongue affixed to the
Mouth. a compressed tail carinated and serrated on the upper part
Palmated, or semipalmated feet - broad and nearly square
Scales on the back, belly, and Tail - he divides again into 3

Sub genera - viz 1 Alligator (Caiman),
2 Crocodiles (
3 Long beaked (gavials) of this Order seem to be

The fossil heads hitherto found

6.



4 Claws large

7.



2.

Eyes of Bullheads

18 7 18 Tail

In Bullheads, everything is reversed: ...
both the Alligator

8.

an alligator from Jamaica. 3 feet long - but 36 joints in the tail
Colours dirty, green. 1811. it was active & fed on chickens & goats.

Yellow eyes



Yellow eyes

by Humboldt - from



3 sides

36 joints

near 30 feet

This alligator resembled in most respects that which Mr. Bullock exhibited as a Crocodile
That also has 36 joints in the Tail -

9.



Talpa Crataegus - asperogus head

10.

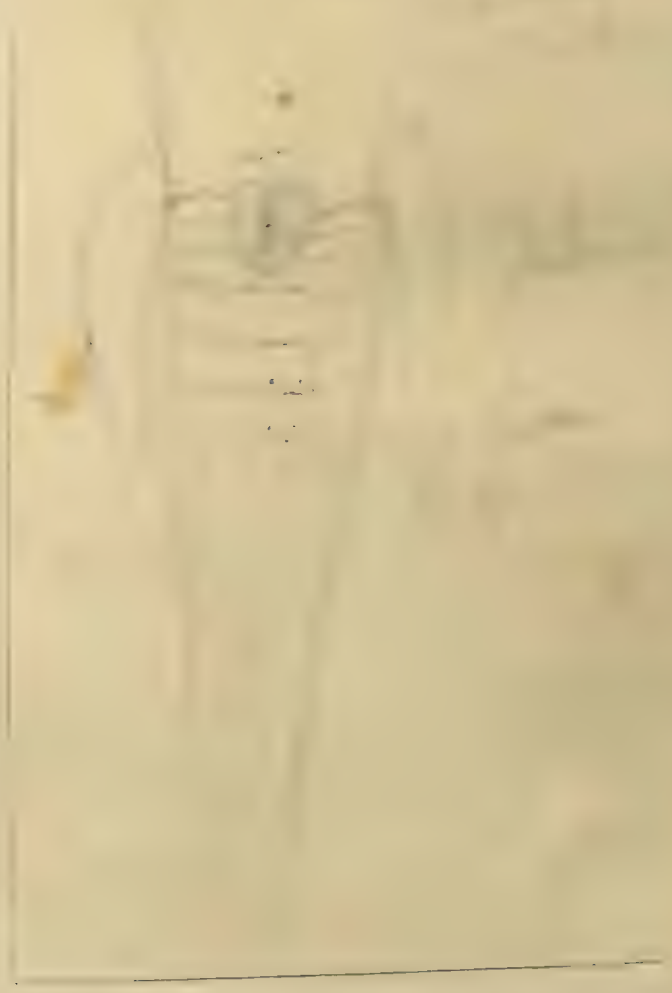


I saw this alive in London.
in 1798

...the
... ..
9



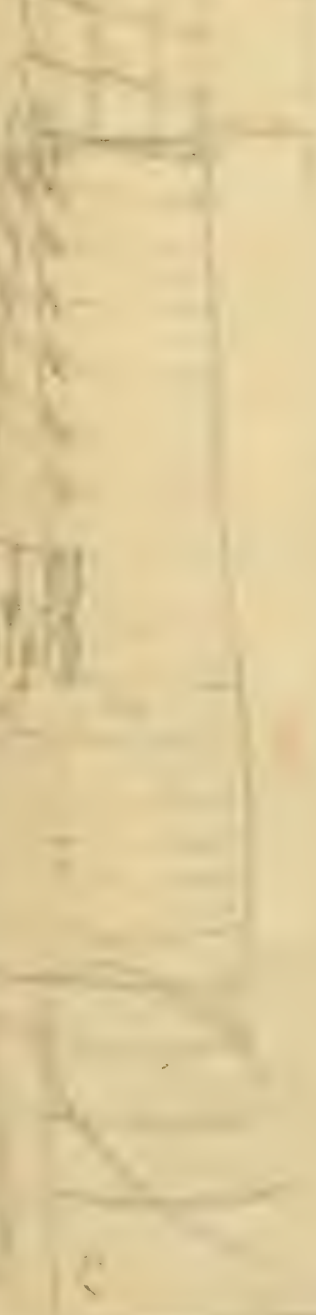
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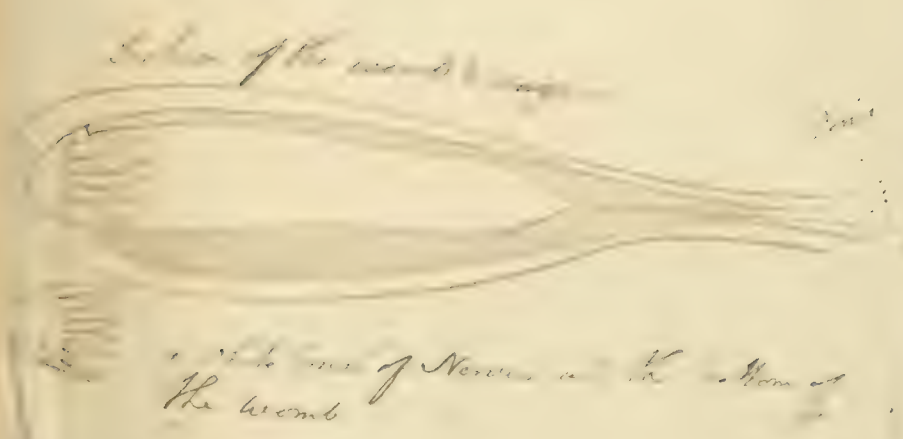
18

... ..



... ..

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the word "Ligamentum" and other illegible cursive text.



- Part of Generation of the ...
- 1 The great ... of transparent ...
 - 2 The ... of the ... capable of ...
 - 3 The ... a ...
 - 5 a ... of ...
 - 6 The vagina nearly open
- Handwritten notes and a small sketch to the right of the list.*



15.



17.



18.

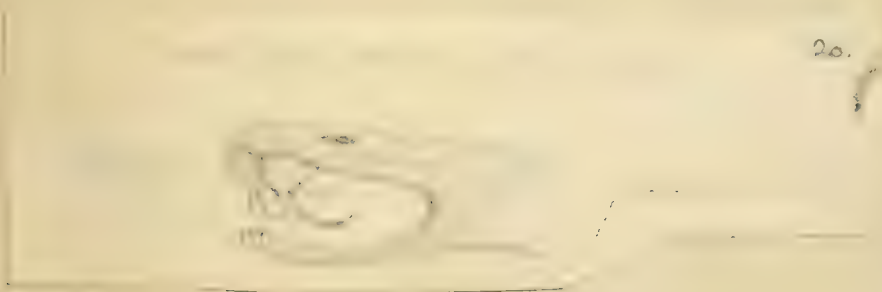


Head of a young *Amphiprion* (fish) with a black spot on the head.

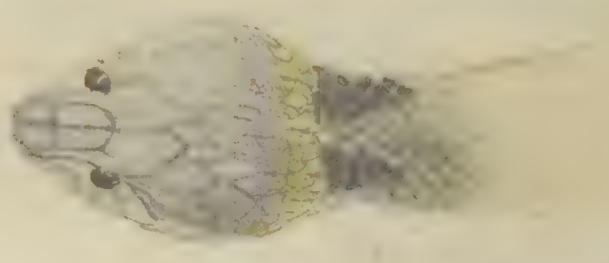
19.



20.



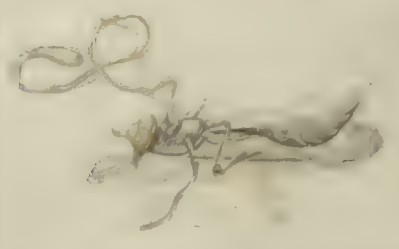
21.



Two species of the
Common Skate of England
Head yellow & black. Scales
black, skin green
No teeth.
Upper & lower jaw & bottom of
the mouth. April 1800. Dr. J. E. Smith

See Philosophical Transactions page 15 and 12

22.



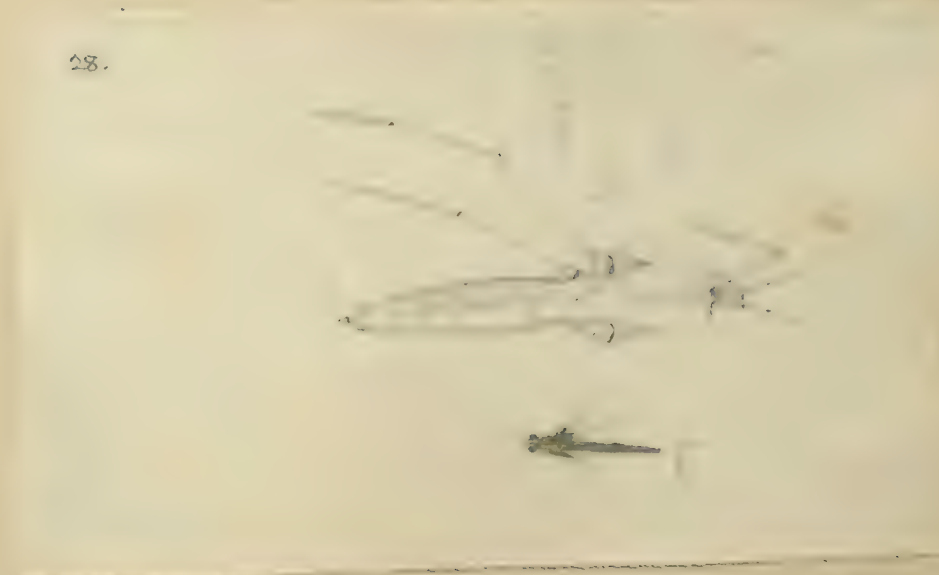
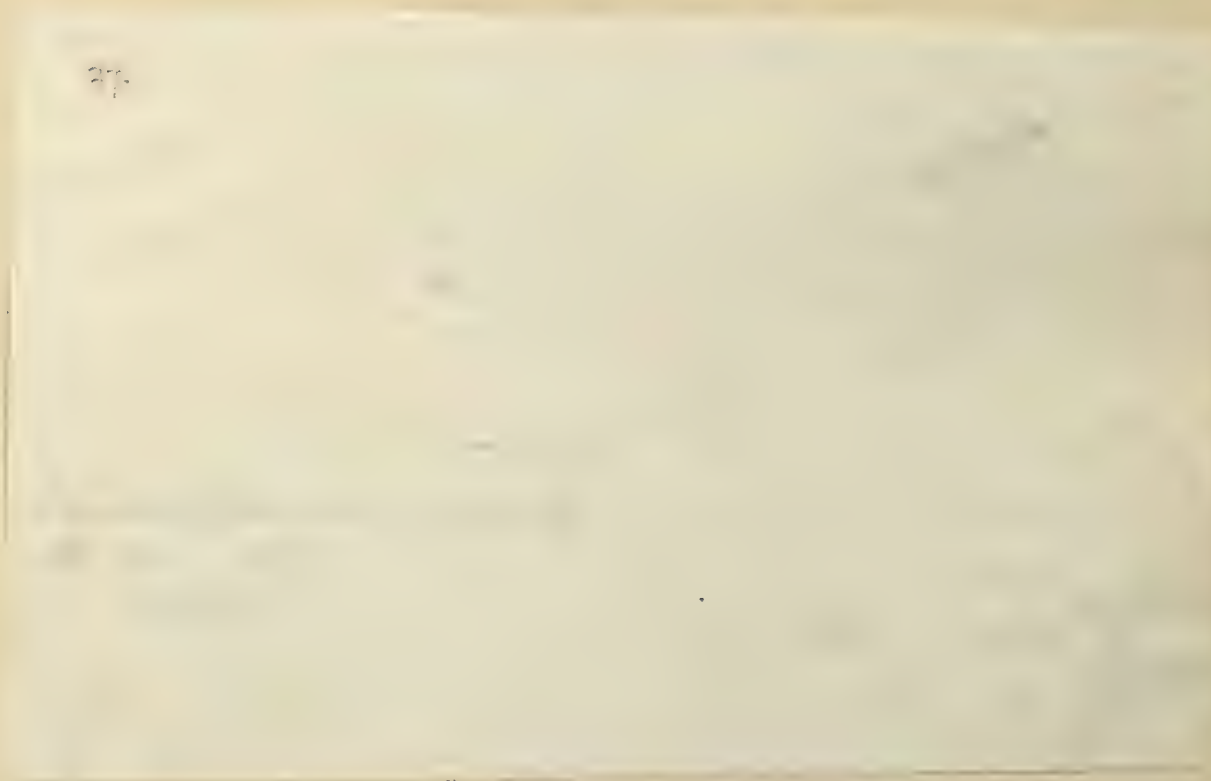
vegetable fly of America

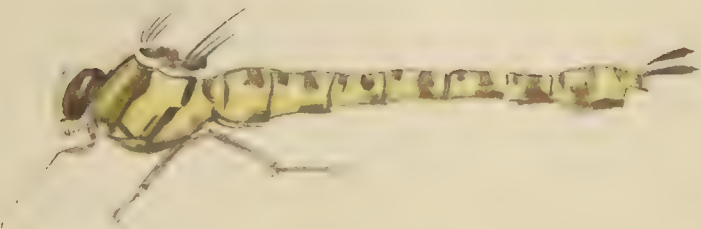
23.



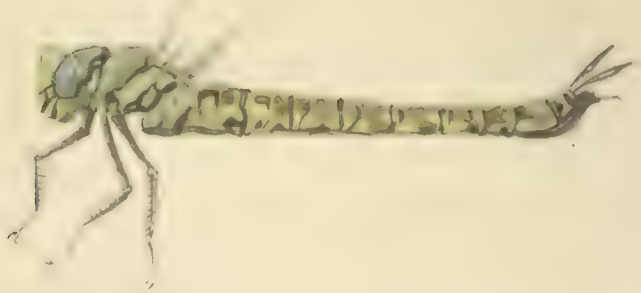
This I drew from nature
The flower was blue & white







This Taper, is I believe an inhabitant of the lower Egypt - 31.
The water dog of the Delta - it was shown by Polite at Bristol 1787.
for a South American Hippopotamus! - This was a young one and had
been kept - perfectly tame of the appearance and feel of a fat Bear
a grey coloured flesh covered with a thin down of brown hair quite soft
and flexible except about the mane. eyes dark & dull coloured but
capacious - Proboscis short & flexible - yet scarcely able to convey an
apple into his mouth, which he ground with difficulty, he was
of the size of what we should call a well-fed Baconer
Tail like the Elephant - Claws broad & flat. 4 before and
three behind. Ears hard a white rim round the eyes part
cheeks grey. - I hear no sound of voice. but a low squeak
like a pig - it is said to grow to the height
of a Horse and to walk the bottom of the river.
in the bank. Each side. colour
Dutch's claw.

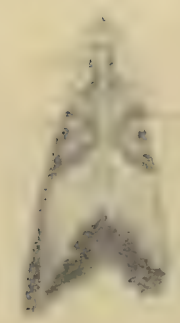


33



35

34



36



27

28





Lanceus Pulca. den.

Lanceus Pulca. Müller

habitat in pond between, etc.





The Curlew. rear end neck, as well as head—
showing the beak of its natural size, and demonstrating the
extent to which he can open his bill, also the length of his
tongue and size of the foot.—

Taken from one killed at
Weston-Super-Mare in Somersetshire
Feb. 1803. only G.L.

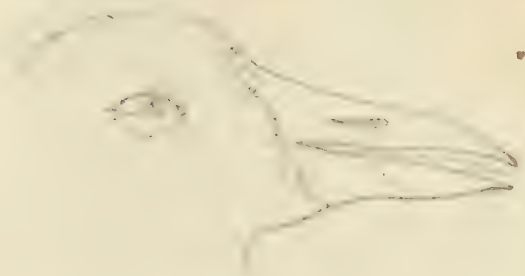
[illegible]



[Faint handwritten notes, possibly "Singing Bird"]

Woodcock -





The above is a sketch of a *Parula* bird
 with a head of a beautiful red in color
 under the eye a small black spot in the
 center of the face. The throat is green
 and the breast is white with a small
 red spot in the center.



Draw for the artist 11/8

Co.

4



Let the ostrich be
 drawn in
 a natural pose on the
 ground.
 The legs, neck, and
 head should be
 drawn in a natural
 position.



John Jay
The King's



E. H. C.



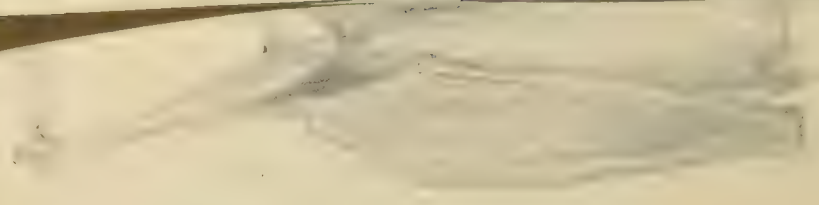
Horse Shoe Nail

Tailed on the side a Membrane, somewhat resembling
 a shape a Horseshoe, ears as long as the head without
 inner valves - Tail half the length of the body
Hesperokilla ferruginea equina Linn.

the entire body
 each side of the
 legs
 prolegs brown.



Salix fig. 1. 2. 3. fig. 4.



61.



1870

entre les angles
11 p. 11.

111

Horse Shoe Bat

Tailed on the nose a Membrane, somewhat resembling
in shape a horseshoe, as long as the head without
counting valves - Tail half the length of the body.

Myotis bilobus ferrugineus Leis.

Teeth larger & stronger than other species but
not so strongly canine ones - females each 1000.
2 on the breast & 2 on the hind legs.

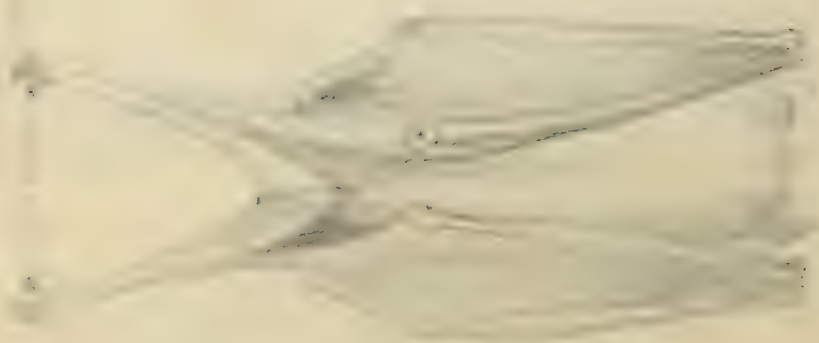
Pars Tail & Membrane each 1000.
Hairs four.

Parant. 1 p 147 tab 14.

Thurs. Qu. Tool. 1 p 131.

Smaller Truff. 18. p 324. Tab 90. fig 1. & 93. fig.

1850







Handwritten text, possibly a signature or label, located below the illustration.



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

68.



View of the throat and larynx after the operation
of tracheotomy



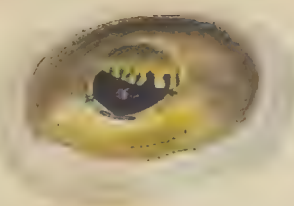


Short Diodon
 Surge wrasse Portland Aug. 1813
 No. 22 from head to tail
 19 - 15 broad - weighs 20 lbs.
 The skin has a fine white line along
 the side of the body.

W. Bell del. & lith.

Cancer Mercurialis





The eye of the Scud
 is, from the eye stalk
 of the Scud, and is
 true.





10
 2.5
 3.2 1019-



1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019- 1019-





Sketch of the [illegible] [illegible]

11.5 cm - 100% ...
 11.5 cm - 100% ...
 11.5 cm - 100% ...

18.



8.

11.5 cm - 100% ...
 11.5 cm - 100% ...

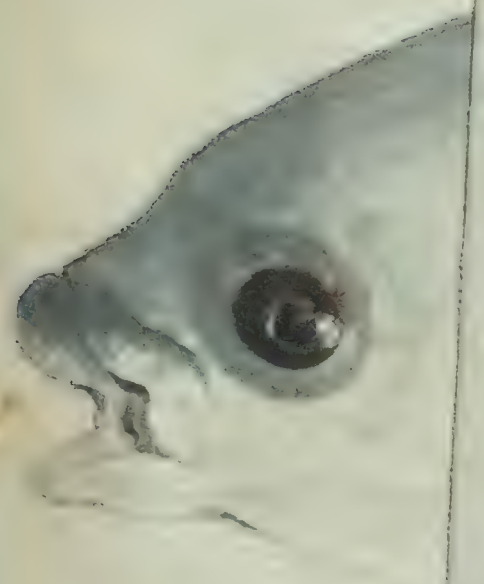
At present appearance of the
 a very black

very large. A male, which
 is a great number of about
 many of daily the young very big in
 the month of January 1847 to appear
 a Pacific Ocean. It has the deep
 red. It is a very common fish in the
 glark called black fish or account
 red carbonaria. Linnaeus.
 They are good eating, but after that
 they grow coarse.



The stomach was found outstretched with the
 contents of fish, viz. 2 small fish, a small crab, and a
 very large shrimp - abundance of small crustaceans
 and some small mollusks.
 The scales are very small, and the skin is very
 rough. The head is very large, and the eyes are
 very prominent. The mouth is very large, and the
 teeth are very sharp. The gills are very large, and
 the operculum is very prominent.

1/2 new 1/2
 at 1/2



I have had of these at Deph...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...

2000m in the lake - a small hole, 10m. 11.4
 2000m in the lake - a small hole, 10m. 11.4
 2000m in the lake - a small hole, 10m. 11.4

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will write to you again soon.
 Love,
 John

2023- 2231

item#: 4

B1ANCA

CoBRA

On general appearance - like a little bird with a white breast -

84.



85.



86.



My first attempt to do in nature.

87.

Fig. 1



Mr Howell of Dorfield saw a Trout of one pound and a half weight in
a Trout of about 10 lb. weight the 10th, and a few days after came up with
him in his net on the 12th. This was just at the coming in of the May River from
when that River goes off at the end of July, then are in full season.
A Druffed also one of a small size was found in the bottom of another.

88.



89.



*of the small kind
caught in the sea near the shore*

*the small
kind of salmon*

90.



91



92.





Red Mullet taken in the marshes at Weston - Mass.
 some 8 in. - natural size - the head is a white & also the under side of
 the gills

This was drawn from a
 Mandrill. at Bristol fair 1823
 It had all the appearance of
 teeth and big ears, was
 savage, and had an air of
 extreme melancholy or
 discontent - even shedding
 tears - size near 5 feet
 strength very great - altho
 a young animal it required
 3 men to hold him when
 he got loose at Dexter
 as his keeper retained



The eyes were drawn from the
 observation of the animal's
 face - the ears were drawn
 from the same source.
 The fur was drawn from
 the observation of the animal's
 face - the ears were drawn
 from the same source.
 The fur was drawn from
 the observation of the animal's
 face - the ears were drawn
 from the same source.



This Animal is of the Monkey tribe, but very rare and scarce; its Face has a greater similarity to the Human race,
 than the Orang Outang, he Face is nearly white, the neck, breast, and half way down the fore-legs is covered with White
 Fur, on the top of the Head is a Black Fur which forms a Cap, the remainder of the body is covered with Black Fur.
 This Animal also chiefly lives on Wild Fruits and Roots.

THE WEEPER, OR, WHITE FACED SAKI,

Was in continual action - remarkably timid
 loved in his cries of fear - general voice like
 the squawking of a bird - a fine set of teeth
 perfectly like the human, except two small
 pointed teeth below - fond of his keeper, and much
 pleased with the company of a poodle puppy
 Hands with nails like human and a good
 shaped thumb - Has survived 3 winters - and
 is washed daily - the fur soft and fine, has
 wrinkles on the forehead - nose flat and broad
 divided a little down the middle - is 3 feet high
 Bristol 2 July 1823





The fish weighed about 12 lb. was killed in
 the mouth of Jones, lived like a Goby,
 and was far superior to that fish, being
 firm, sweet, good of taste, and flavor.
 The skin on the shoulder was very faint
 brown made me dubby in being a Dove

John Dory.

16 Spines each on each side
11 cells



Therapsid - Monodactylus

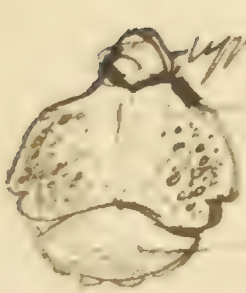
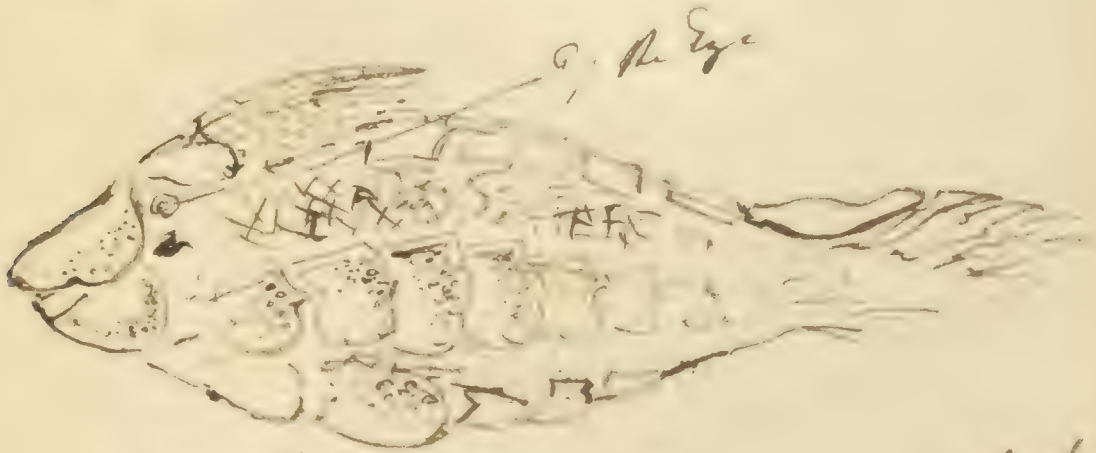
at the Fair Atlantic Museum 1881
I saw a Fish of about 12 inches
of the species of the old wife or
sucking fish - but was a form
like a very thick layer
It was the same dried and dried
Common fish scales it had plates of
perfect Ivory - the head and tail
fin of solid Ivory - In the upper jaw
only, this did not see the form teeth
of a young child.
- The Plates resembled those of a shark
as accurately described - The Plates occupied
3 rows - viz one on the back & one on the
belly - The intervals were filled with irregular

Divided scales of ivory.

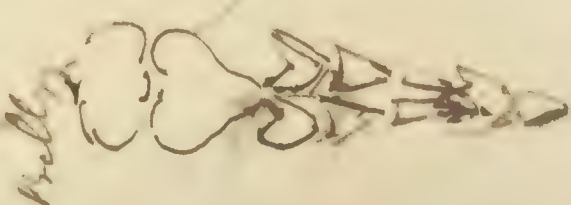
This fish by the Teeth I had be young — of it
could grow to the size of a whale.

It was the Lord of the Ocean.

The every fins were solid ivory
The plates moderately porous.

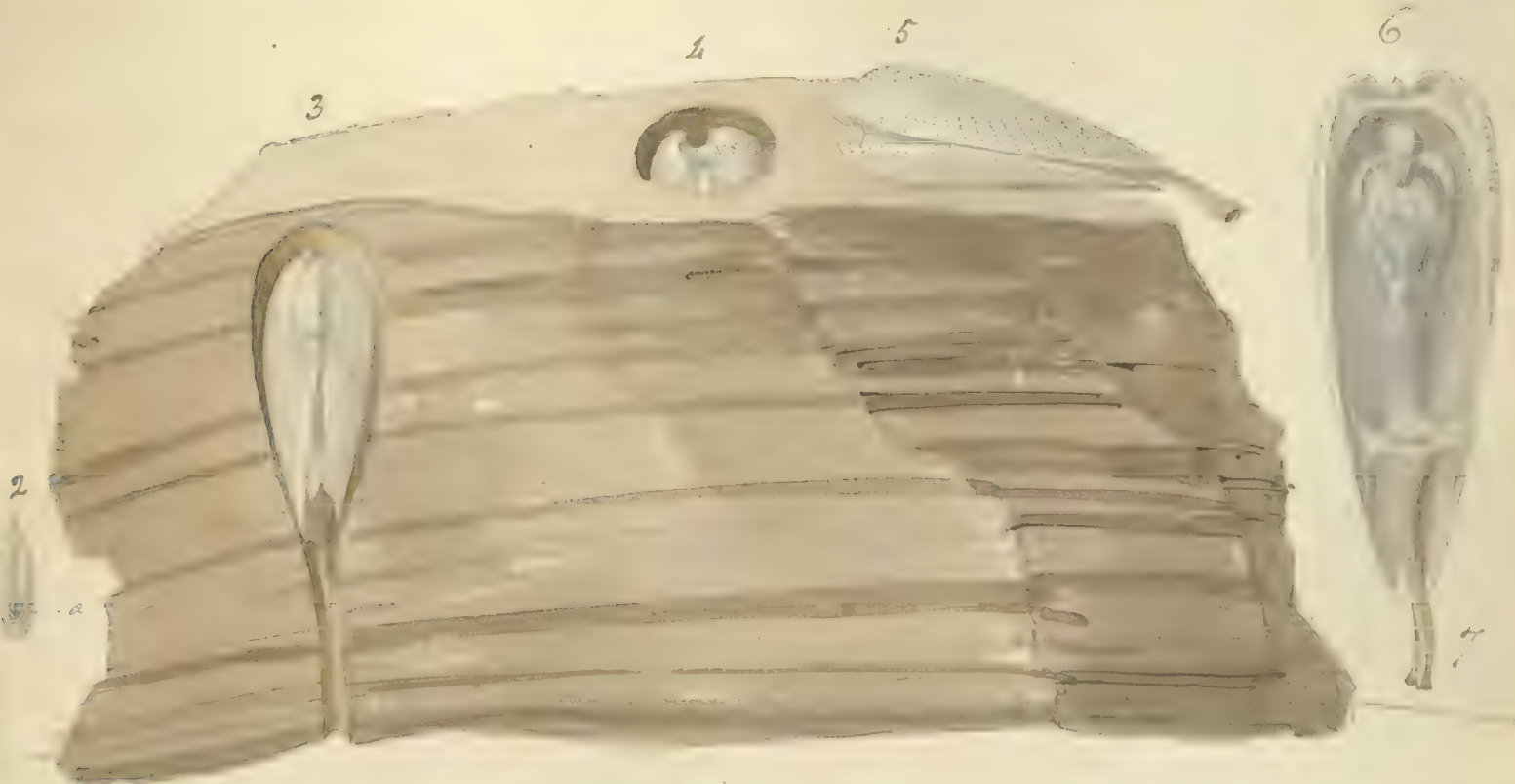


more of every fin
Bony substance in two young teeth.
The long process as seen in the
young process when teeth
and jaw.



1. The Shell closed at the upper end, seen from below.
2. The little separate shell which covers the hinge, and is slightly broader at the top.
3. The Muscle in its Cell, worn into shape by means of the ... of the ...
 or thorns that cover the whole back of the Shell — the Cell has a small ...
 towards the clay or sand, a perfect tube into which the ...
 exactly resembling that of an Elephant, descends in search of food, and ...
 probably are a species of Centropides, as such were found with them.
4. A Cell opened at the top, with its inhabitant opening the ...
 whence it sucks water on being disturbed, and retires.
5. A ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...
11. ...
12. ...
13. ...
14. The Proboscis of a dull brown colour, leathery, and wrinkled.

On separating these masses of leaves and wood, with a Penknife, not only leaves
 are found but filaments of Sulphur, as in some well-known ...
 bright and silvery.



attached to a
 skeleton of joint
 an oval hole

wood, which
 they them.

shell, from

singular muscle was found on mine bed near the wear a little below the
 the water on breaking up a piece of those rotten oaks, which appear above the
 is occasionally. -- This piece of substance, was not entire wood but only a
 of the sub-marine forest of that coast, and consisted of laminae of bark leaves
 needs, &c. quite black and rotten -- within whose substance laying on the mud
 muscles had their cells. -- The shell is as thin as paper and quite white
 never the oak trees are at low water they abound and some are found more than
 a inches long. -- inside of each shell at the large end is a projecting bone.

Part of the Bull's Eye

1 Sclerostoma
 2 Cornea



The Bull's Eye

is reduced to this size, and serves to
 receive the muscular thickness
 of the whole outer line -- from hence it
 is seen that the cornea is
 now of an equal thickness and of
 a different construction from the
 the shell -- inasmuch as it appears
 to be one body only.

only leaves

1. The shell closed at the apex and seen.
 2. The little separate shell which covers the
 3. The aperture with the soft worn into shape
as here the apex the side of the
towards the apex is round a perfect bulb
exactly resembling that of an Elephant,
probably are a species of *Centropoma* as
 4. The shell opened at the top with the
where it opens out on being broken
 5. A small strong serrated to show the
 6. The small part by breaking the shell
is the form of a small shell.
- The proboscis distended

7. The Proboscis of a dull brown colour, &

8. separating these shapers of leaves and wood,
are found but filaments of Salicornia are
bright and silvery.

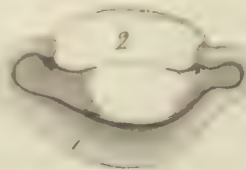


This singular Muscle was found at Minehead near the Wear, a little below the
at low water on breaking up a piece of those rotten oaks, which
sands occasionally. — This piece of substance, was not entire wood but only a
part of the sub-marine Forest of that coast, and consisted of laminae of bark
of trees, weeds, &c. quite black and rotten — within whose substance lay the
these Muscles had their Cells. — The Shell is as thin as paper and quite white
however the oak trees are at low water they abound and some are found more than
three inches long. — inside of each shell at the large end is a projecting bone.

Part of the Bull's Eye

1 Sclerostoma
2 Cornea

102.

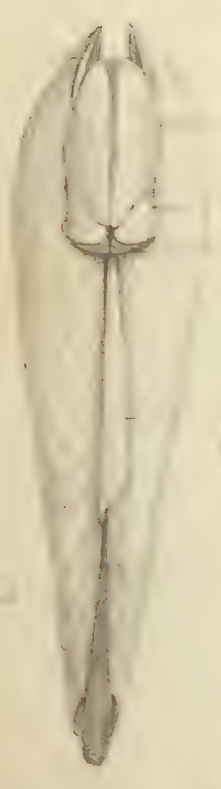


The Bull's Eye

is reduced to the same size, and serves to
contain the proportional thickness
of the whole outer case — from hence
it appears that the Cornea is ver-
y much of an equal thickness, and of
a different construction from the
sclera — inasmuch as it app-
ears to be one body only.









1651



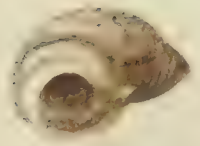
Handwritten text, likely a description or label for the specimen.



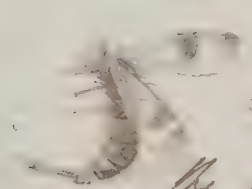
Handwritten text, likely a description or label for the specimen.

On the whole I was much struck by the form.  and
size in all the species resembling the sea limpets. Also in
the color that some parts of the body were a dark
brown at all ages.     These marks when
just seen, which seemed always to be in a series of spots
the whole but sometimes much to the interior of the water then
the color seemed often to be lively especially when the same together
and some were much darker than others.
They travel by means of a sort of fin placed where the shell has
new horns were just in a glass in water but always making some
noise when they slip. Thus they appear like 


 The whole that shows the system of the *Planorbis* which is the
first by the common common side from a piece of the shell, that is
a brown part of the plate of substance of a long white line that
I noticed when the shellfish was young - I noticed that it
did not show at the whole but at the side with very small
by a fragment from the side the shell the whole to the
of the common side with very small

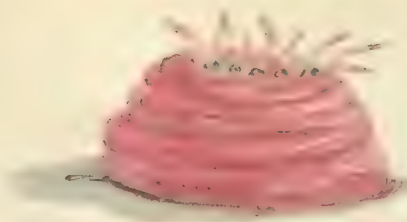


They are for the most part to be seen in the water

19 Aug at Blue Anchor near Menckhead saw this
 Fly in the act of laying hundreds of white eggs on
the hairs of horses while on the wing, they look like
white nibs on the eggs of lice - She was neatly coloured about the head, with
wings half opaque, band with light brown, had 6 legs. 2 wings, the body
like a Drone - The tail was extended and withdrawn to lay each egg.
The Fly was difficult to strike and tinacious as lice -
while on the wing it much resembled a Bee, and the horse although only
touched by a single hair at a time, was, sensible of the operation
taking place.

Examining the loose stones of a thrust that came from beneath the sea
and by chance I found the tail of the fly which was very small and
white and fine as a needle point - and it was found that the
tail was attached by the tail to the stone, the colour of the tail was
dark brown and the body was white and the tail was very fine
and the body was very small and the tail was very fine.

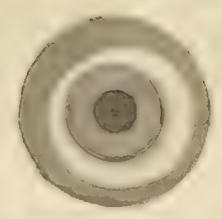
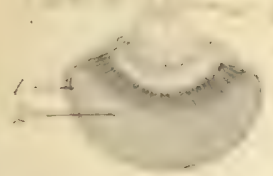
within the sheath is found a grub of the
in the middle kind having a joint including the width of a man's stone
except towards the head where in the first joint is a small white
dark brown and has some feet. The head is very small
and round, the body is very small and the feet are very small
and the body is very small and the feet are very small
the look they are very small and the feet are very small
in the stone in a circle the centre of which is the tail alone which
are secretory organs guarded by bristles - so 
that undoubtedly this grub feeds - and near them I saw many
little lumps of jelly, that would seem to be their nourishment.



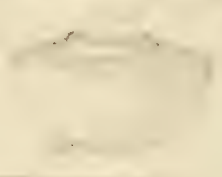
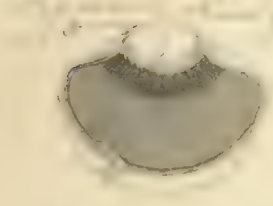
These are the same as the ones I saw in the
 garden of the mission. They are small, round, flat.
 Their colour varies, in reds, sometimes approaching a deep purple.



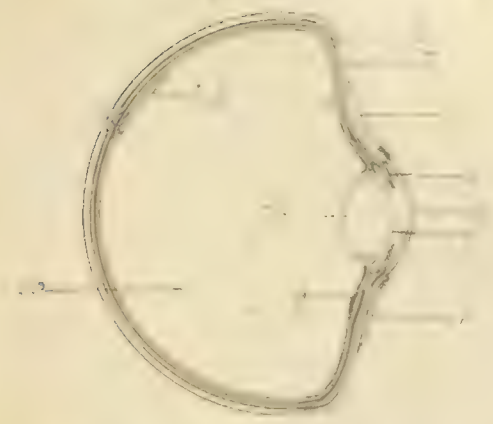
Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...



Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...



Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...

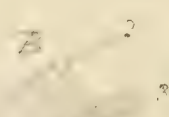


- 1 The ...
- 2 The ...
- 3 The ...
- 4 The ...
- 5 The ...
- 6 The ...
- 7 The ...
- 8 The ...
- 9 The ...
- 10 The ...

Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...



The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...

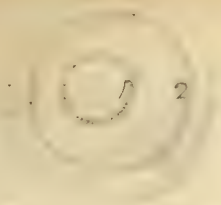


Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...

The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...

N. 112.

Section of the ... of the ...
The ... of the ...
The ... of the ...



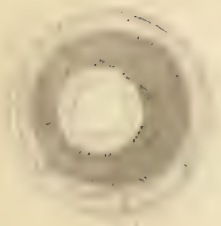
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



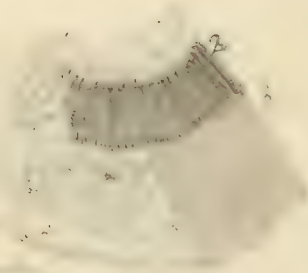
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...



...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

It is also possible we can discriminate at the same time
in two cases with the same near sight vision
and find that from a more 2 yard distance, when
we view one of them so as to distinguish the distance of
space, we can distinguish the distance on the face of the
other. - Say then if I want to examine a mark on
the side of my own face, we cannot at the same
time find any idea of a hole in the position of the
opposite face - so that although we can see a great
space, we can only examine a very small one
near or distant in this space. That is not a little
to see the whole of a very large world distinctly in
space we are reading, while we are reading the whole
large in distinctly.

It is also possible to notice in the same space
the easily made of bare dent in by a ball of
in the distance of time.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a deep, dark blue, and felt a sense of peace. The stars were visible, and I knew that I was in a good place. I took a deep breath and felt the cool air fill my lungs. I was alone, but I felt like I was part of something bigger. I was in the middle of nowhere, and I was exactly where I needed to be.

Take a Chicago eye fresh from the lake & into the water
and you may find the same bottom. The water is a blue
by looking into it under water the bottom is a blue
and very like a Chicago eye. The water is a blue
several places. The water is a blue

Ligaments, which are the same as the ligaments of the
 arm, and are the same as the ligaments of the arm.

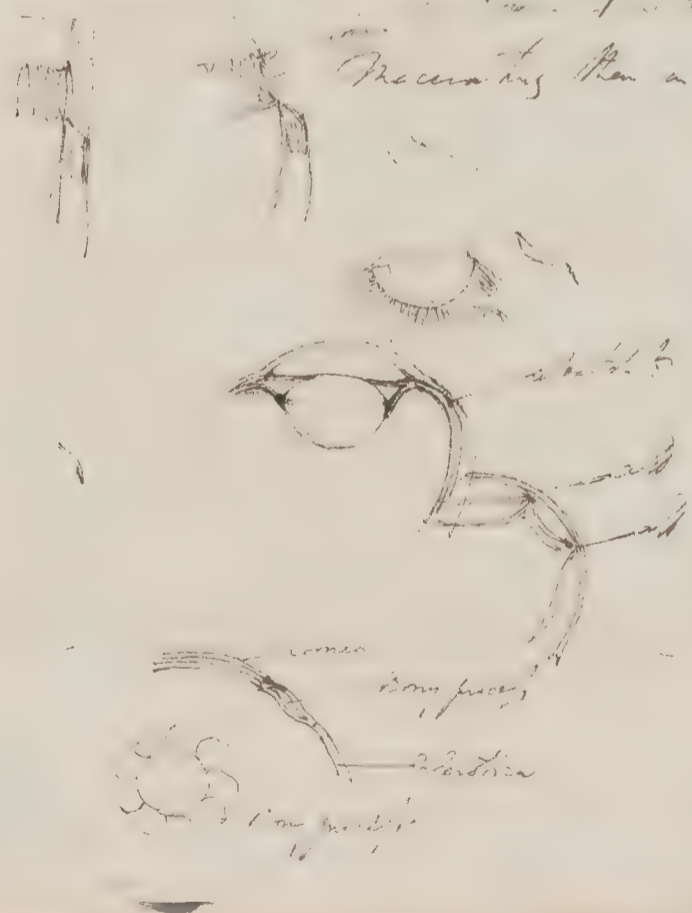
They intend to visit me

... ..

The yucca also is composed of 3 foals. Two strong one tender & one
very mild - the strong may be separated after a few days

Measuring them in inches

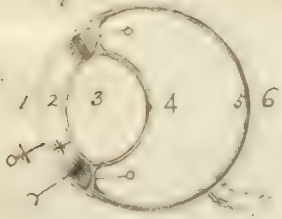
115.





- Section of the eye
1. Sclerotic
 2. Retina a bright blue coat ^{between} 2 dark ones
 3. Membrane that contains the blood vessels, is transparent, lies on the retina and is pretty thick. The part that covers the optic nerve from the centre of which the blood vessels issue is from under a thin
 4. Vitreous humour in all this space
 5. Crystalline humour composed of layers like an onion, more and more dense as they approach the centre, as to what is called its nucleus, it seems to be only the outer pellicle
 6. Aqueous humour.
 7. Cornea consisting of two coats as is visible on its being boiled, from whence it is evident that it is composed of different substances and as to form not a meniscus but a convex-concave like a cut of glass, so that the two surfaces act as a single lens, of a double parabolic convexity.

Segment of a human eye from actual measurement



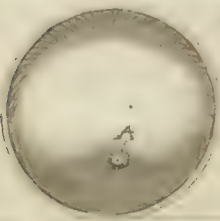
- 1 Cornea or horny capsule
- 2 Aqueous humour
- 3 Crystalline lens
- 4 Vitreous humour
- 5 Retina
- 6 Sclerotic
- 7 Optic nerve which enters the vitreous humour and is connected with the brain.

- A - front view of the crystalline lens.
B.C. Two Circles which show the profile of the crystalline substance, showing its double curvature.

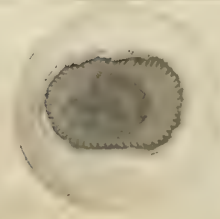
Cornea & Horny Capsule connected with the Sclerotic contains the aqueous humour which fills the chamber n° 2, which flows out on that transparent horny capsule perforated.

* Under the cornea is a space which contains the crystalline lens and by the aid of the Circular ligament it is connected with the aqueous and vitreous humours.

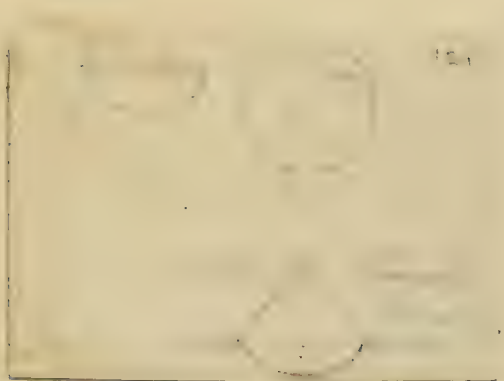
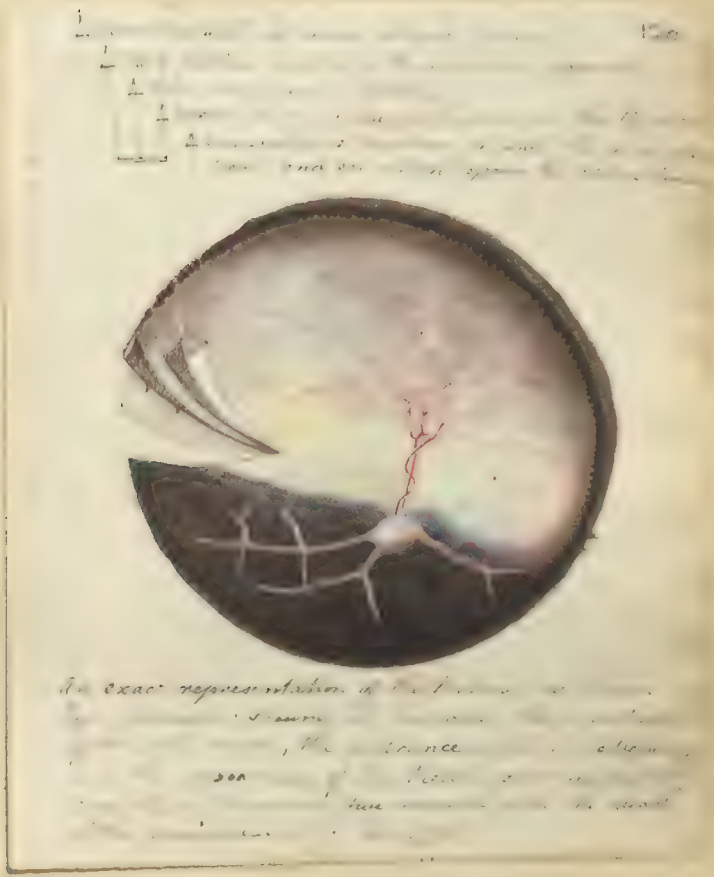
† Iris equator of crystalline and vitreous humours is a circular film



Part of the iris is a circular film which is a continuation of the vitreous humour and is connected with the aqueous humour by the aid of the circular ligament. It is a double curved surface, being convex to the vitreous and concave to the aqueous. A is the part where the vitreous humour is connected with the aqueous humour.

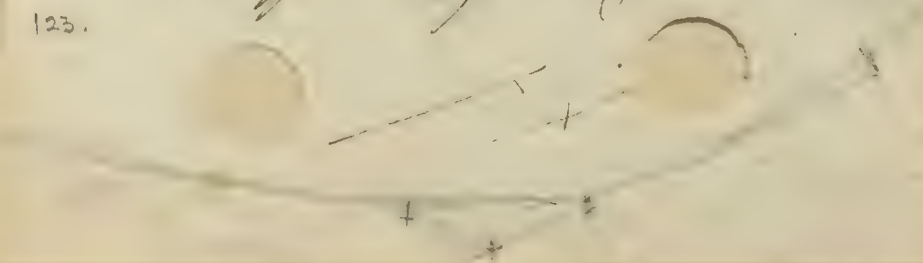


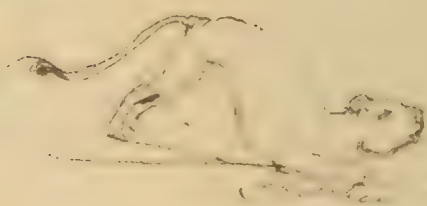
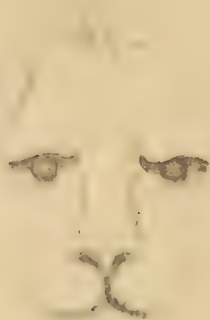
Part of the iris is a circular film which is a continuation of the vitreous humour and is connected with the aqueous humour by the aid of the circular ligament. It is a double curved surface, being convex to the vitreous and concave to the aqueous. A is the part where the vitreous humour is connected with the aqueous humour.



To show the difference of two families & one

123.





Young Lioness, Senegal, at Bristol July 1809



The Bactrian Camel from the Life - at Bristol Feb^r 1822.

128



Lama guanicoe

Lama guanicoe

129





Detail of the Mandrill as in
 12 groups of — probably a native
 of India — as many of the young ones
 have been brought to Calcutta.
 has shown one of the brightest
 blues and reds — the coat blue
 green with shades of black
 belly white — the inner color
 of the face black — the
 face brownish, the legs the
 same, the feet black, the
 hands the same, and the
 under side of the tail in all its
 variation — the coloring
 after the danger of entering
 the forest is over, but
 after the first of the close
 confinement of the
 Carriages in which they
 are now about — and
 look at the danger.



Bos

from the Museum 1819 —
 from the same





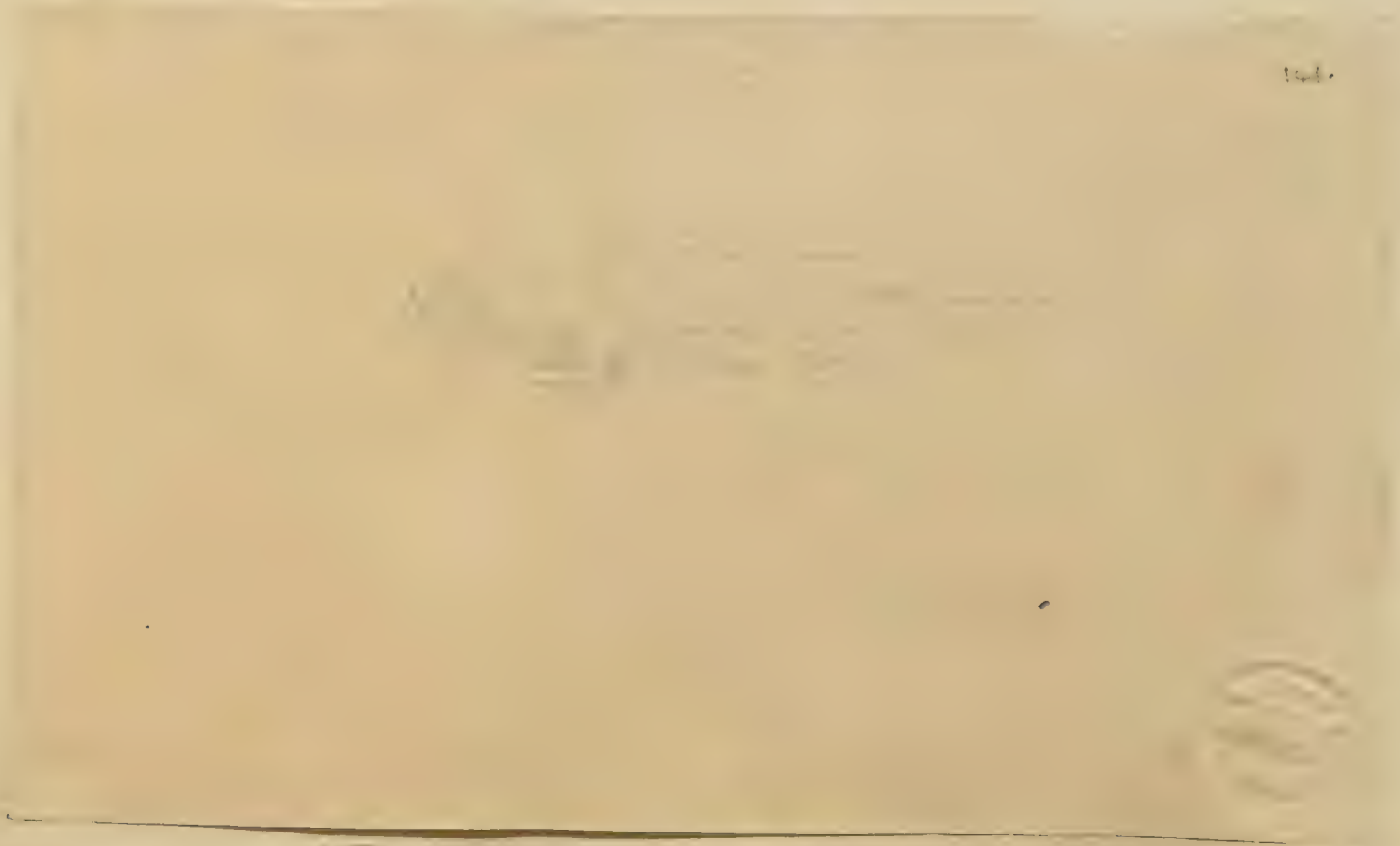
The monkey is a small one, and is the same as
the one with which I was acquainted in the
Brazilian forest. It is a very common animal
in the mountains of Brazil. *Brasil Jan 1806*

138.

Length of body about 2 feet
when sitting



*Figura
138.*



Bristol 22 Nov. A 18. He delighted in a shower from the bell and was seized
 by the kept always with a seemed demand, then, and was in constant motion.

142.



white bear

143.





*Royal Tyger from the Sunderbunds 4 yrs old Eyes olive green Tan colour darkest at the back
 he was very gentle - food 1 lb of beef daily.*

145.



Young Elephant 1 yr old - 2 - 11

1813
 at the back of the Cape of Good Hope
 1813

The horns are an elongation of the
 3rd vertebrae and are encased by both
 hair and skin.

The ossicones are lined and stiff

in the middle

of the

horns.

The

ossicones



The bison is a large animal, and its horns are very thick and pointed. It is found in the mountains of the West.

Thomomys talpae from a set of bones

138.



139.



U. slothi after 1816.



Red Eye Rhinoceros
Africa Cape Town Rhodesia (Barrow)

152



153



McLucas Spanish Ram, a Lomessa, from Mr. Brooks and Mr. [unclear] [unclear]

155

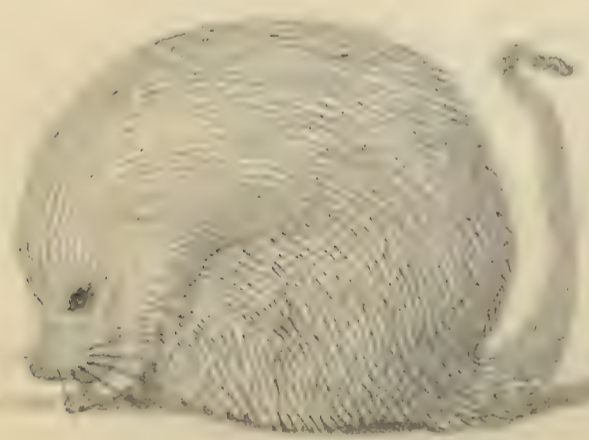




157.

under part of nose

4 claws



This animal the Couicade — is covered with small
quills like the hedgehog. muzzle brownish
red, black brittle whiskers. a broad tail at the
bottom. The top worm-like and bare, with this
he holds a branch. — is heavy but good tempered
and muzzle like a Rat the teeth — smells
offensively.



1 Side view of which is a little
 than an obvious - nearly black in sand 160.
 colored limestone

2 front view of it
 11. Brachemidg. of L. man



3. a very singular
 Tail of a Trilobite
 nearly black in a light
 colored stone



11. Brachemidg.



London Dec 11/44

163.



Small
Diagram
for reference



165.



166.

166.



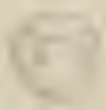
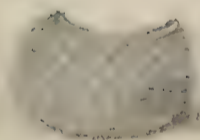
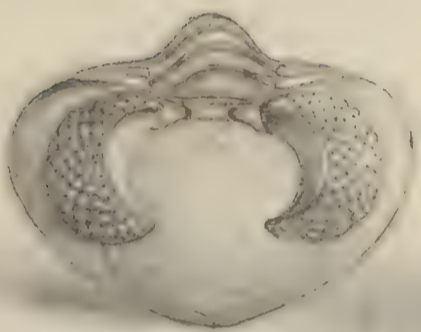
167.

Sp. 167. 167. 167.

168.



Sp. 168. 168. 168.





*Trilobites - 1st stage
from the early Cambrian
of the Green River
Limestone
L. 11.*



*Trilobites - 2nd stage
from the early Cambrian
of the Green River
Limestone
L. 12.*



Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a description or label.







Fig. 1. Cephalon of the original size, found in the layers near the
 base of the strata of G. 3. The head is not of itself.
 The oculus, not the mass of them.
 There is a small one at the base.

W. H. Miller



Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely describing the specimen shown in the drawing.

170



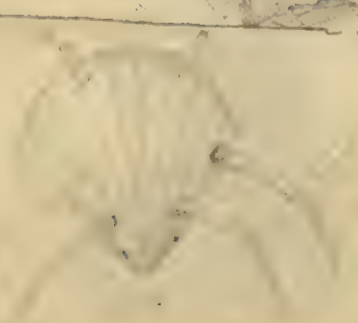
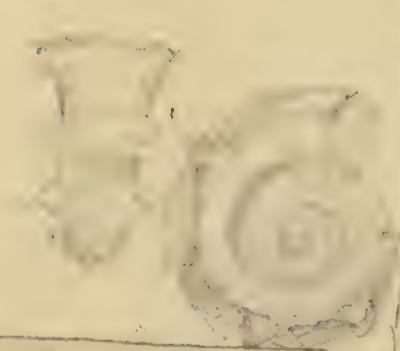
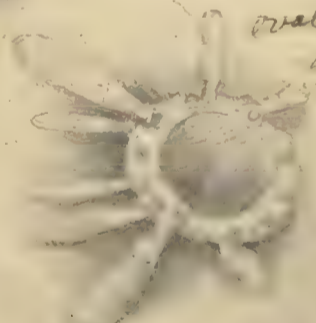
180

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly identifying the specimen as 'Tentacles 2'.



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

oval Mammellated
 with Spines
 a small
 hole
 in C.



larger than
 the

chalky fossil shells made
 by Dr. Potbury of a
 Frenchman & sold to
 him at a high price
 now at Surgeon college.

Belemnite from the ...
... from ...
... beach ...
... 184



184



184

Belemnite from ... on a nucleus of
Schistous ...

Mr. Frauchenridger

125.



Alagonea 2. Plant - 2400 ft. high
22.50 - 24.00 ft.

126.





Utricularia

Utricularia

Utricularia

Utricularia

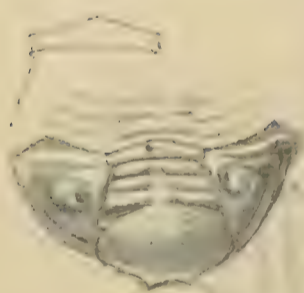
Utricularia





11

152.



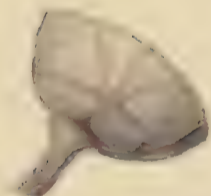


Enallagma cyathigerum

var. cyathigerum

195

Enallagma cyathigerum - var. cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum - var. cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum - var. cyathigerum



Enallagma cyathigerum



Enallagma cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum



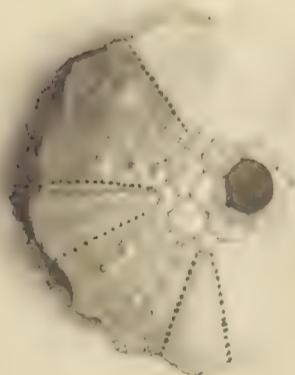
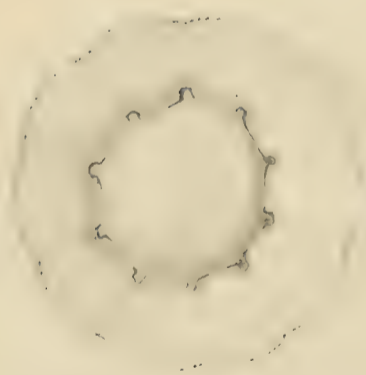
Enallagma cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum



Enallagma cyathigerum
 var. cyathigerum



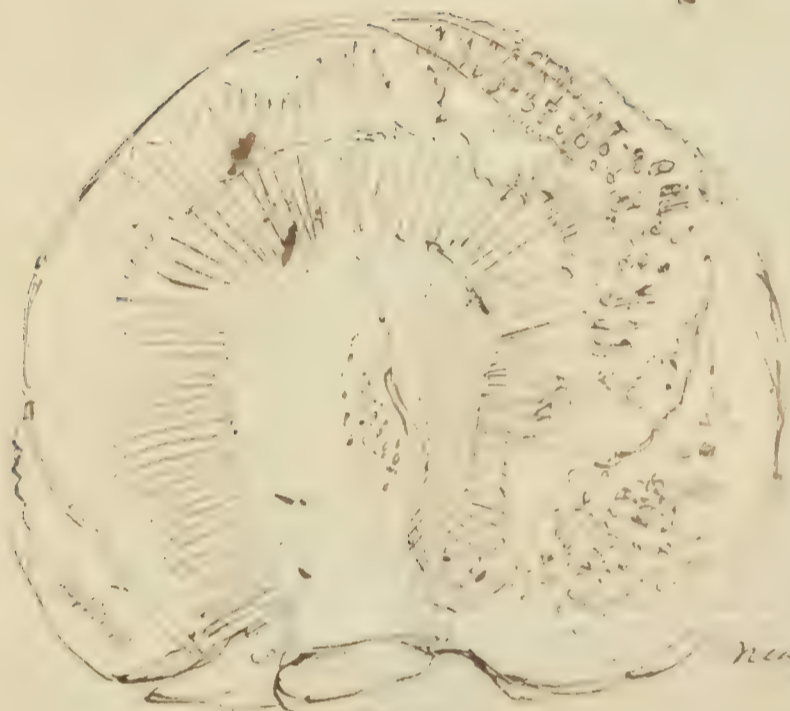
1661



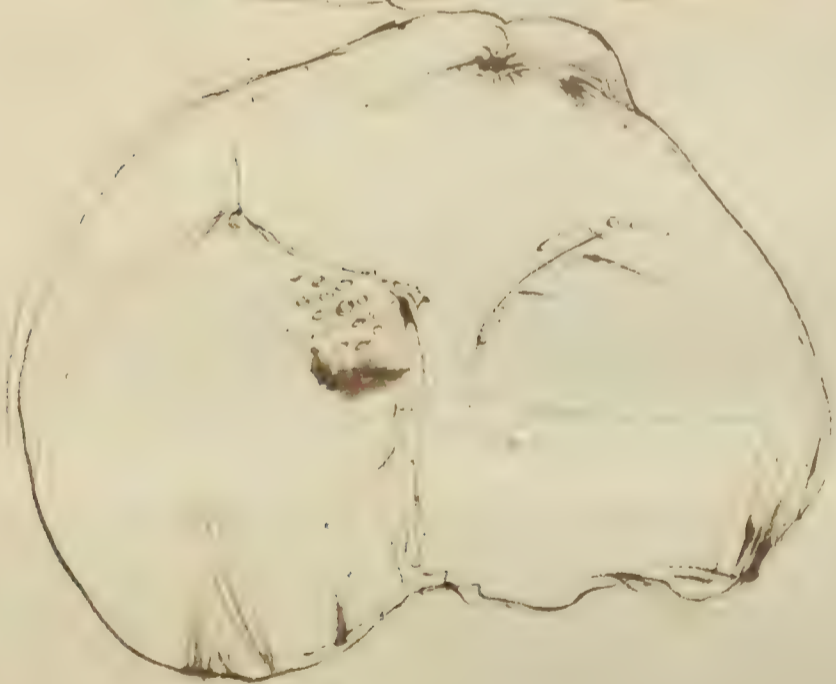
1671

1681





near Ayne. S. Kanraff



Wm. A. R. (1872)

200





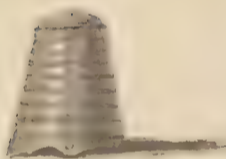
Nautilus



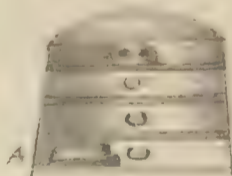
Nautilus *nautilus* with
its aperture in the
front of the chamber
300000



202



Nautilus *nautilus* with
its aperture in the
front of the chamber



Nautilus *nautilus* with
its aperture in the
front of the chamber
300000
The magnifying
glass distinctly shows
the structure of the
chamber and the
aperture in the
front of the chamber
The structure of the
chamber is distinctly
shown in the
magnifying glass
The structure of the
chamber is distinctly
shown in the
magnifying glass
The structure of the
chamber is distinctly
shown in the
magnifying glass
The structure of the
chamber is distinctly
shown in the
magnifying glass

228.



Amphispiza bilineata

229.



Mr. J. G. Thompson, near Montreal, found the following minute on a wall
This is a small, dark, cylindrical object, which I found in a collection
his collection was a person who came to see his collection.



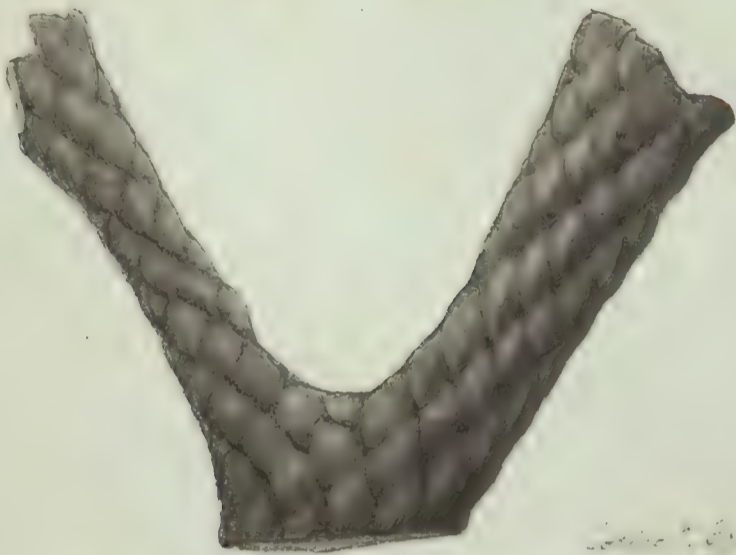
10.11
7.0m
10.11m

245



10.11

Downing in a cherty sandstone with iron and white



*casts in the
stone on which
it lay - both the
branch and its
matrix were covered
with pure coal -
the thickness of its cortex.
The branch is flattened and is quite smooth.*

207.









from Downing Quarry, near the top
 of White Devonian Sandstone
 in Page.

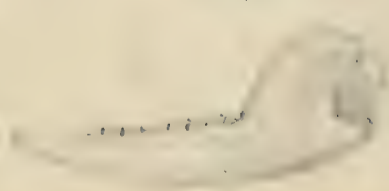
from a Tree lying long enough
 in the surface - to be under the soil.



218

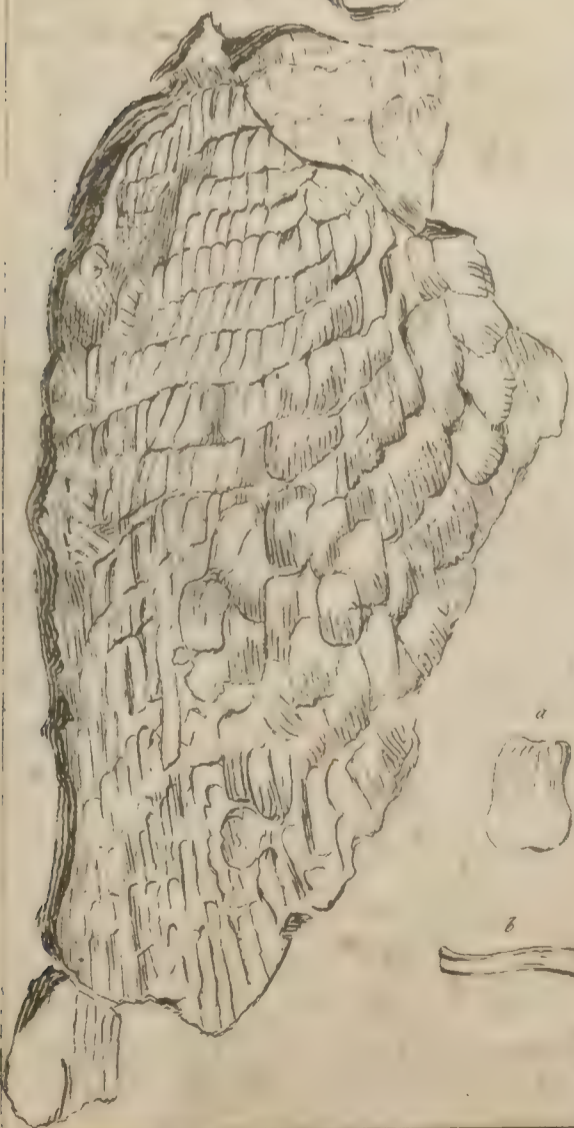


219





141



216.

217.



218.





220

Small
2. Equid. 100
1. Small Equid. 100



Small Equid. 100

221



Small Equid. 100
Small Equid. 100

222.

Good Crystallized in Brazil
Brazil



Padding Stone with
Ferruginous Cement



Conglomerate mass containing
Gold & Sometimes Diamonds
called when loose *avachão*
found on the bed of
rivers lying on the rock

Washed for by 5000 negroes at Mandango on the river
Jagatohonha in Cerro de Trias

A Tejacó was found



Primitive Crystal of a Diamond
a regular Octahedron from whence
all other forms may be derived

one weighing 77 Carats of this form in the
Province of Brazil. *g. p. p. p.*

also Dark blue, green & Yellow which is least known

Twelve years ago one was found of the same weight by some
Smugglers in the woods about north a few leagues off
the coast. The one was the largest ever found in Brazil

223.



Phrythellus apocrita
fossilized in amber

224.



225.



Handwritten text, possibly a signature or label, located below the sketches.

256.



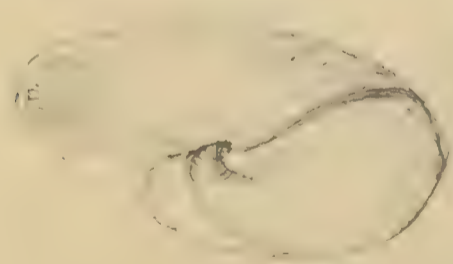


Q. 11

Quercus laevis
laevis
 Quercus laevis
 Quercus laevis
 Quercus laevis



Quercus laevis
laevis
 Quercus laevis
 Quercus laevis
 Quercus laevis







25 flowers white
stem 8 in high.

June 1st 1881



1232

233.

Myrica
Myrica



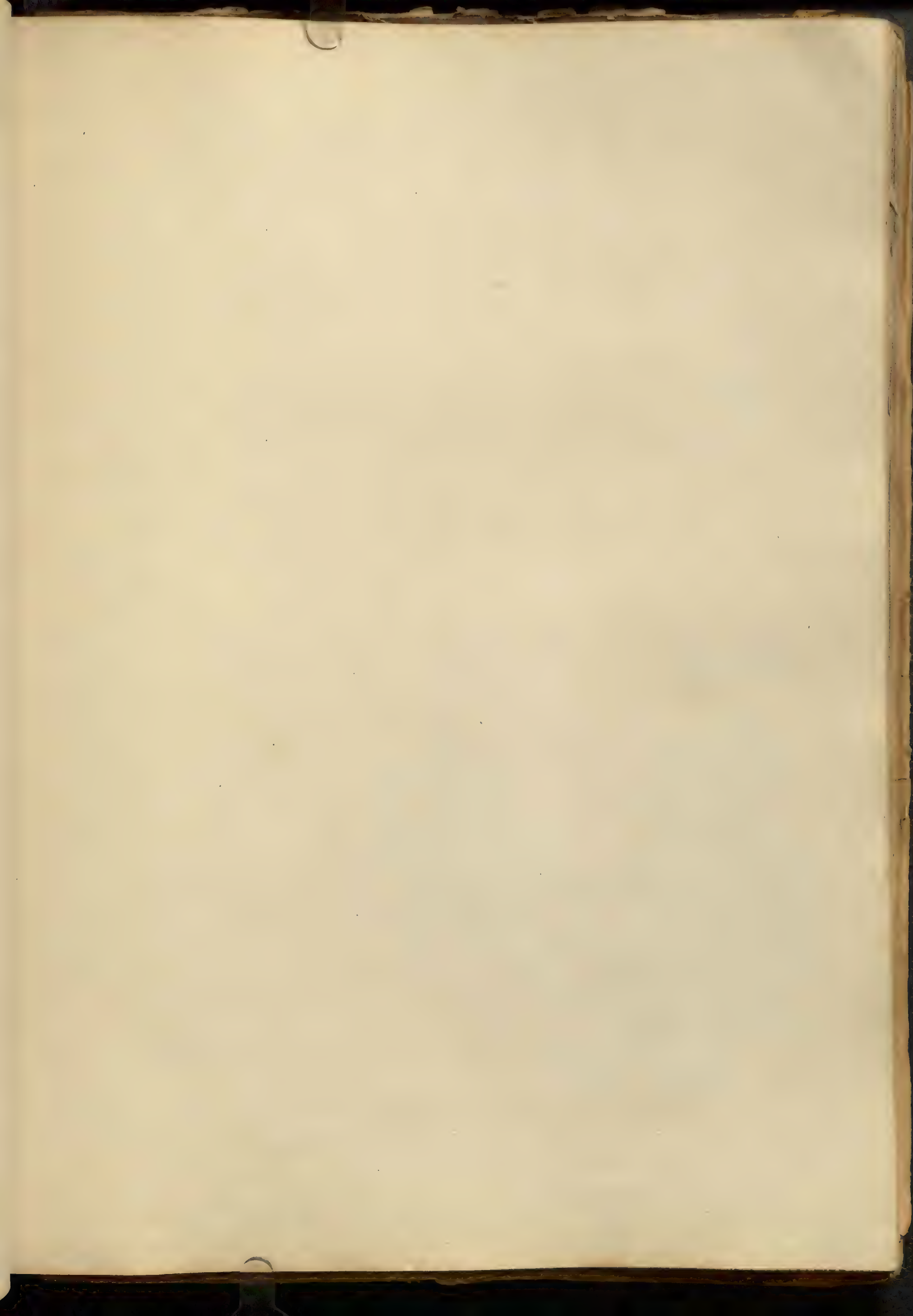




Rus. Toxicodendron
Canadense

234.





237.



Flower of a Tree in the Garden of the University of Cambridge

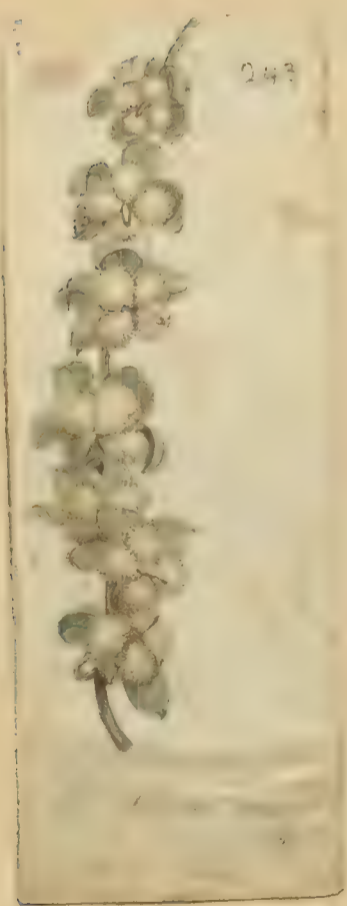


Fabius Armonia











Orchis



Orchis

Orchis



Orchis



Orchis



Orchis



Water Nymph

Water nymph. drawn at Weston - Virginia. 6 Oct. 1862

4 in 1/2 from head to tail - four legs. set on at

1/2 in. 1/2 from head to tail - four legs. set on at

from legs. set on at 1/2 in. 1/2 from head to tail - four legs. set on at

Length of Tail from top 2 in. 1/2

Blackish at the head 1/2 in. 1/2 from head to tail - four legs. set on at

Legs guarded like the body by long pubescence

Crystalline Cylindrical membrane extremely papery & thin

with glass. - Head 6/10 of an inch long. longest 2/10.

4 feet on the back about a 10. of an inch high & jagged

part extends from the body. 2/10 of an inch

from the legs in diameter like a leaf - 

Lower upper part. Olive dark. - with a stripe along the

side of the tail. - a white line running into the

light blue over the body. - and ending with a point meeting with

the margin of the body.

The white margin when spotted at the edges like - Leaves

with large round spots fading to white. - but along the

margin the belly there are no spots, all as deep

olive orange.

The under surface of the head is wonderfully marked with

white. - a ground brown dotted with minute dots

yellow & white.

From the belly to the back feet, commences green.







Meteran (see side)
 1st ray 12 rays
 2d ray 32 balls
 3d ray 41 balls
 Internal rays 3
 External rays 4

The rays are made of brass and are fixed to the center of the dial by means of small screws.

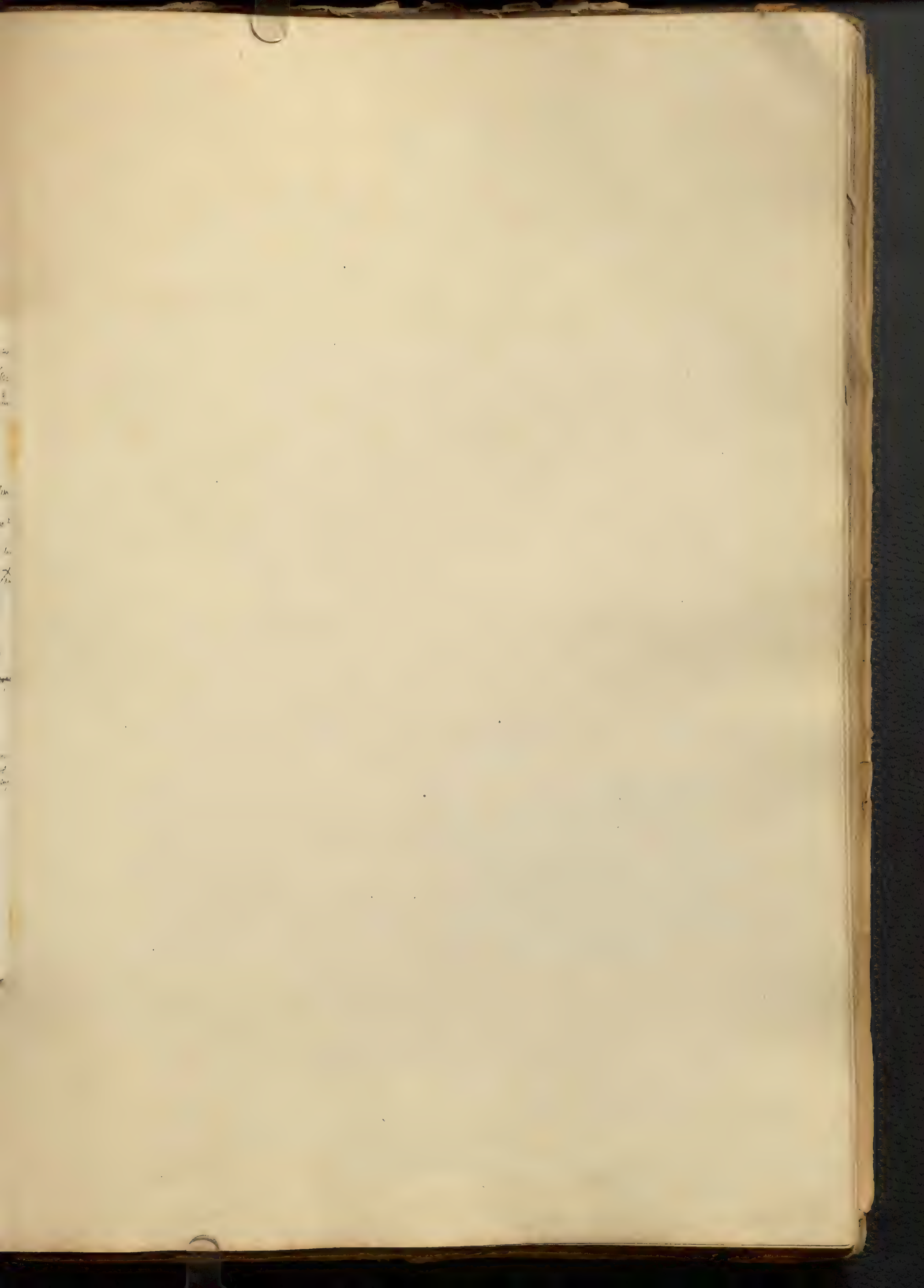


in Mexico a monument of the gods. —
 Pyramid — Calula — a Teocallis or House of the Gods. — and like the Temple
 Mamarten — with sides in the direction of the Meridian. — and like the Temple
 of Baal Berith. built by abissilech was a strong Place — on the Top of which
 were the Colofol Idols — where the sacred fire was kept, erected ^{first} probably in
 648 of the vulgar Era by the Toltecs — This was dedicated to the god of war & built by
 the Aztecs 6 yrs before the discovery of Columbus.

The Plain is called the Path of the Deer, there three Kings were
entombed in chambers - and in the Valley of Mexico in the Plain of Mexico
are 2 dedicated to the Sun & Moon & there surrounded by several others
of smaller form & these from North to South & East to West
the largest is higher than the 3 others & is 200 ft high

That of Cholula, is the largest known, it goes by the name
of the Mountain made by God, it has 120 steps: its base is two
as broad as that of Cheops. but it is larger not more than that
of Mycerinus. They were dug nearly the same height but the
broader bases sometimes.

The Pyramid of Popocatepetl - which has 7 stories is more
loftier than any monument of the kind & is covered with hieroglyphs
Hieroglyphical Sculpture & small niches.
This is situated in a thick forest called Tlapim or Tlapim
the Indians found the Valley of Mexico - it was a Temple
to the Sun.





Brachioleptus
typicus

187



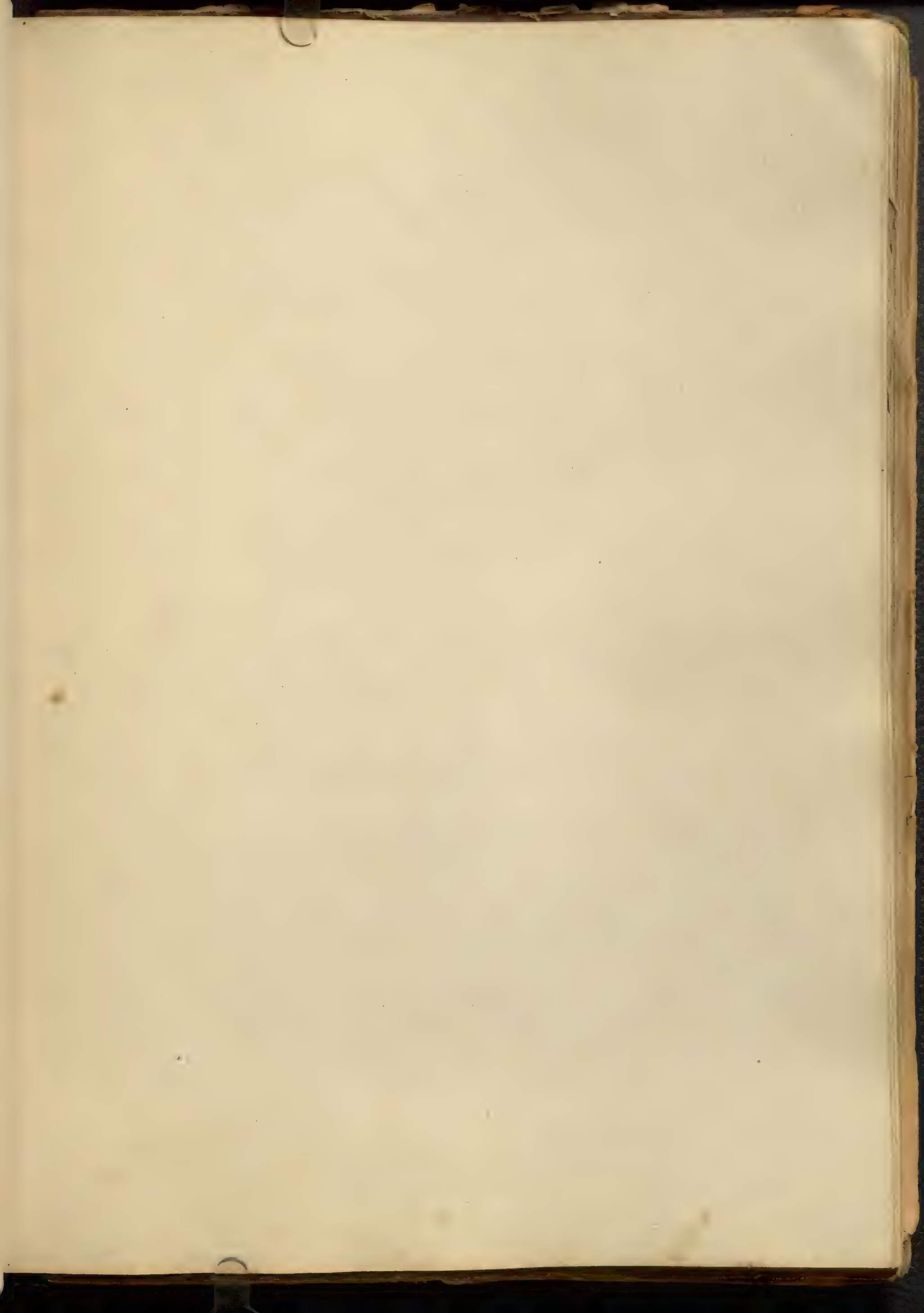
Brachioleptus
typicus



Belemnite - *Megaceras* - *Askydel-Zinn*

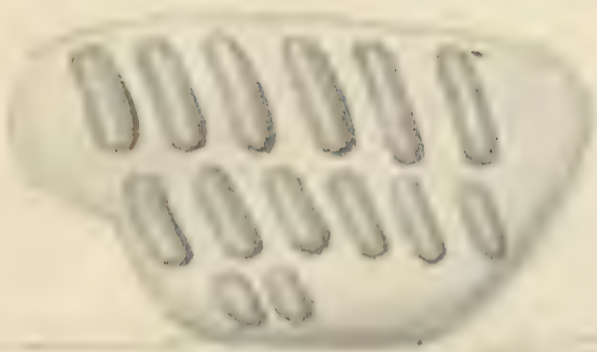






11

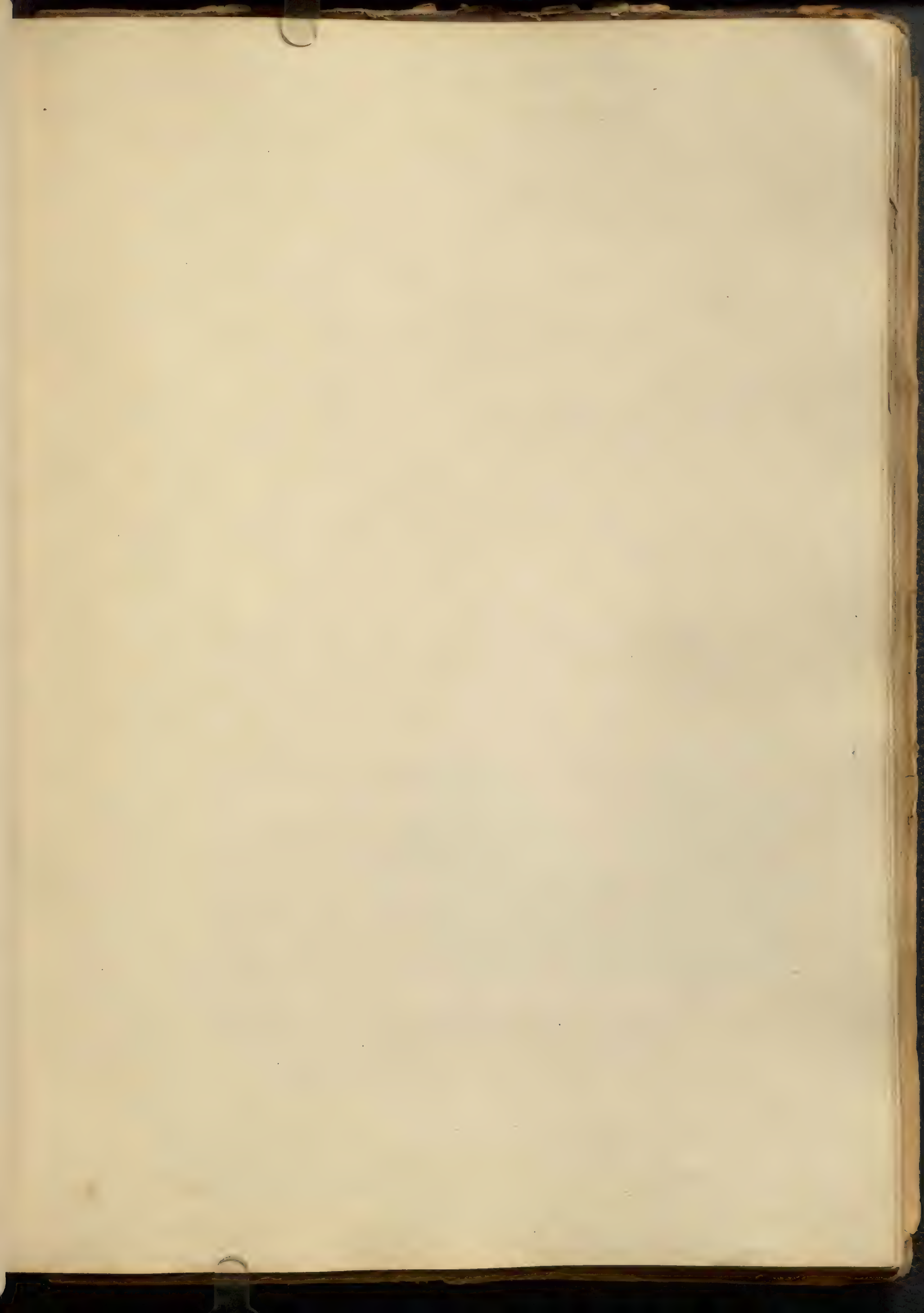
250



A small shell, found in the sand, and a piece of pottery, found in the same place.



Found in the sand, and a piece of pottery, found in the same place.



259





It is of the natural size
 showing a shell, now completely fused
 by the space in which it is the size of
 the same size with descending mouth
 from the corner of the shell the under
 part of the shell is common





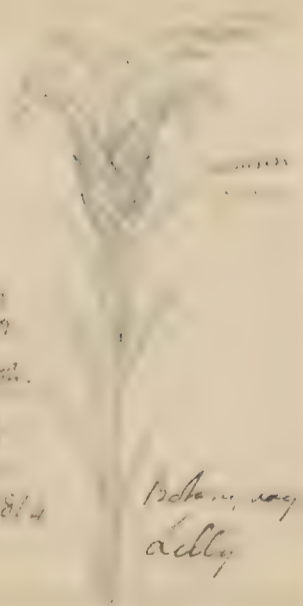




Leaf 11 1/2
feet high.

From the
Bronley
Aug 1814

Bottom, say
adly



260



Handwritten text, possibly a description of the plant or fruit.



261



288



The family of grasses which the seeds
are found.

289



Orchis bifolia.
Butterfly orchis
May and June. 1814



24 inc: 1/2.

25 inc 1/2.

as 35 inc

to the edge of the last joint 8 inc 1/2

ends of middle 3 joints / underneath 4 joints
— 18 3/4 inc long — 18 2 1/4 inc long —

the tip with a carination contour as a group of hammers.
wing below 1 inc 3/4

lower of bright orange and

and slender wing the webbed along the back of both wings
white yph. irregular in the end — longest feathers
inc 1/2 each.

3. Second joint of last 2 1/2 of wing 1 1/2 inches

4. middle joint 1 1/2 inches





273.



From point of the beak to the front of the face when distended was
 From the body to the tip of the wing when distended was
 so that from tip to tip the body being 1 inc thick as
 length of the last joint of the leg from the sole of the foot
 Length of ear to longest toe 3 inc
 distance between of the sub. 2 inc 1/2 — innermost claw 2
 Length of the middle toe — Middle toe 2 inc long.
 Length of the bill 3 inc 1/4 to 3/8, yellow. The lower mandible
 (Sketch) From point of the beak — breadth for opening of
 eye. iris — surrounded by plain lemon colour — with eye
 Body all white — except the back which is
 which we find with a bridge of black in the extreme tip
 The tail a fan of 12 feathers of equal length —
 Each side of the row 28 feathers — 1 joint for web
 when flying the legs extend back to near the end of the tail



Ready natural size.







250.





982.







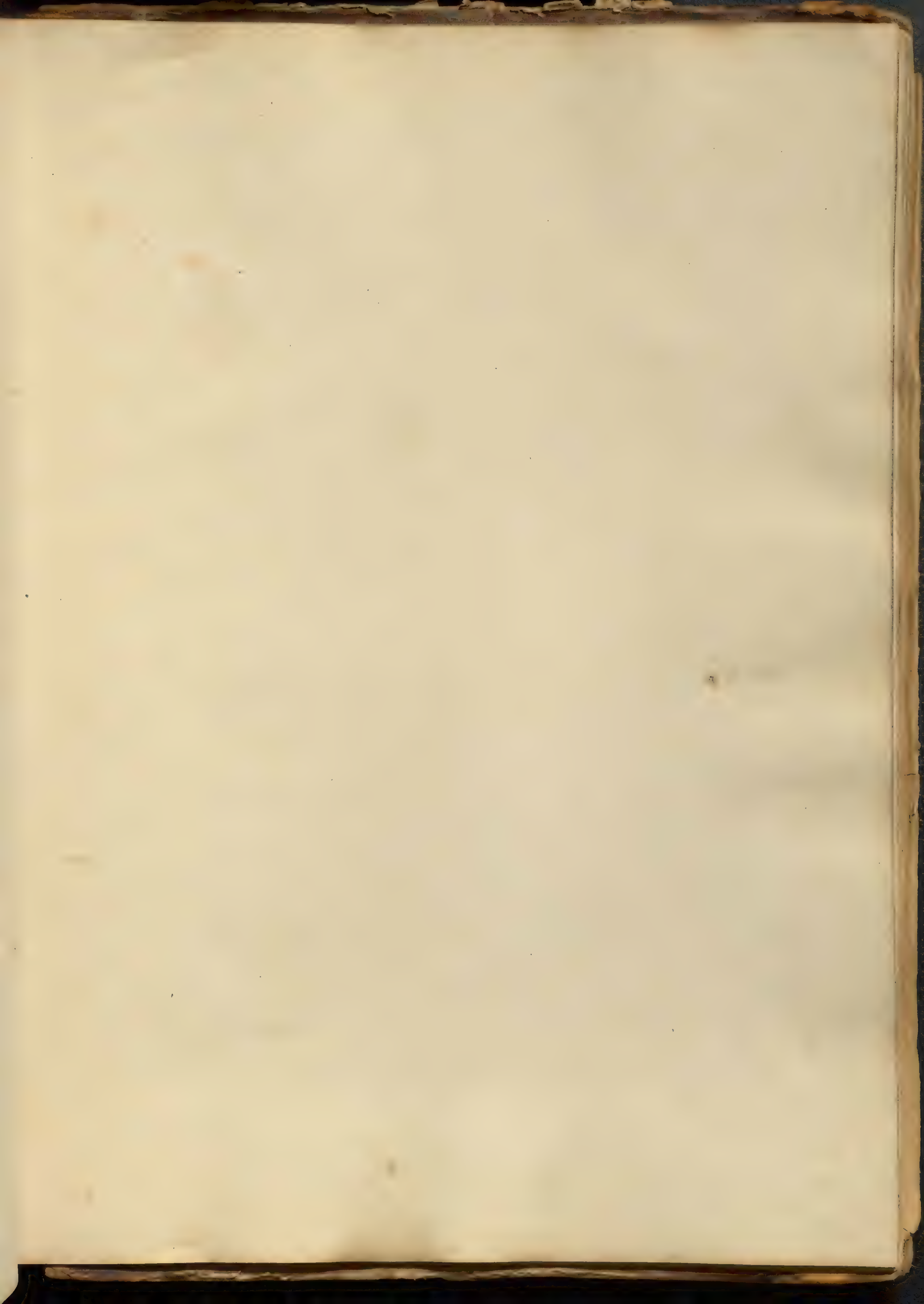




Upper Delaware Valley
 View of the old land station
 from the road to the left bank of the river













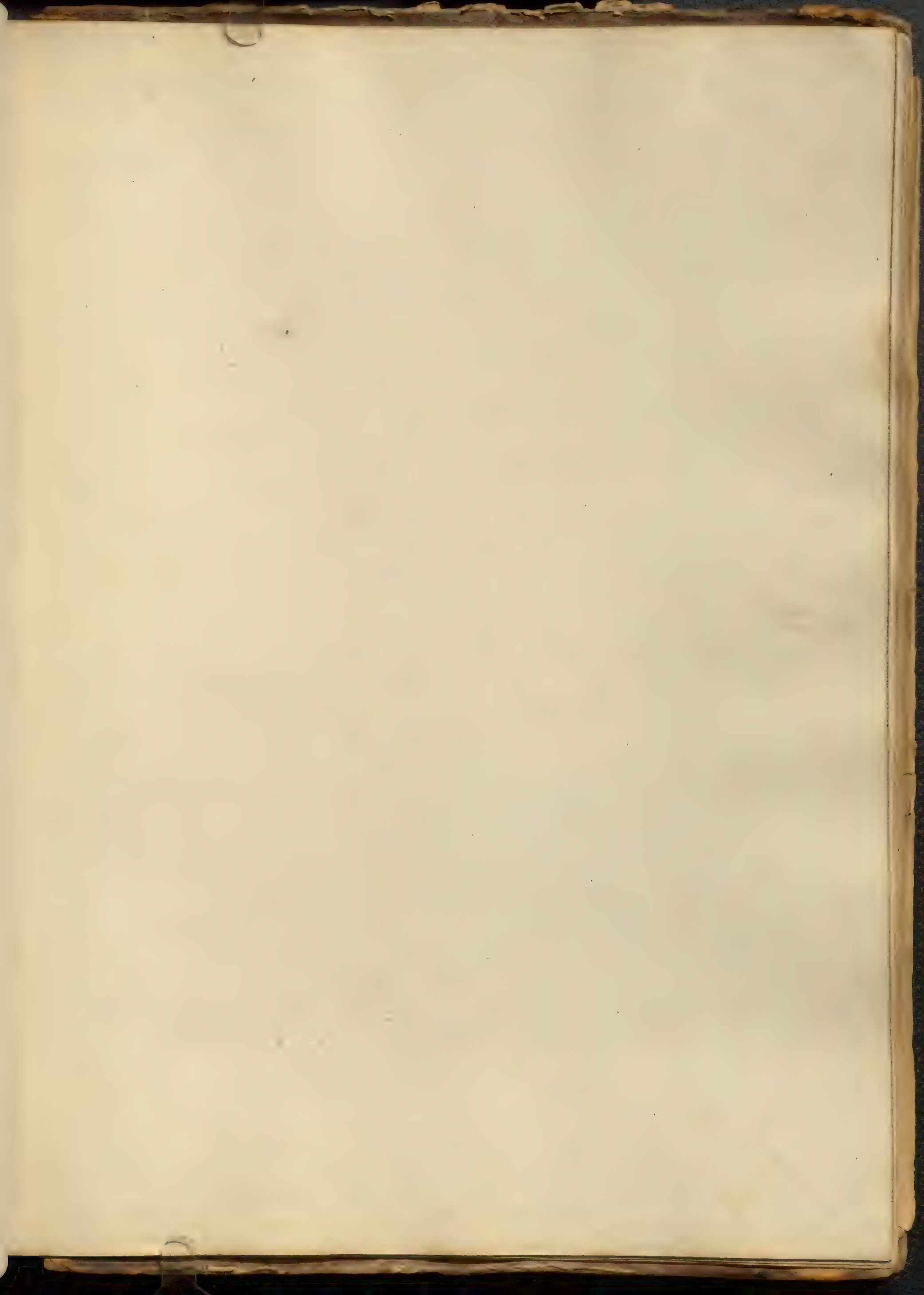
291.

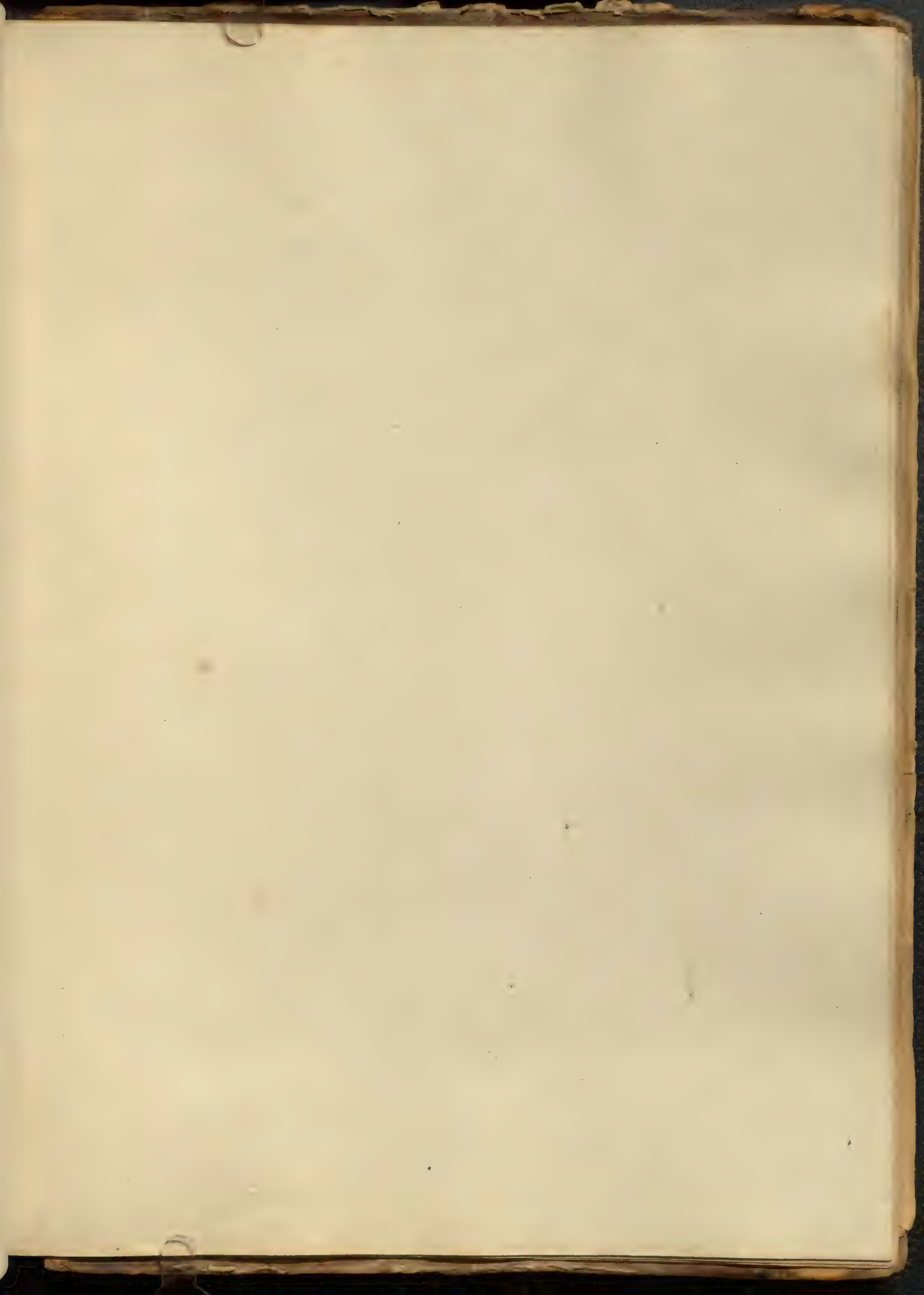
291.



Drawings Nos. 292-310 in folder at end of book.

W. H. H. H.
1892

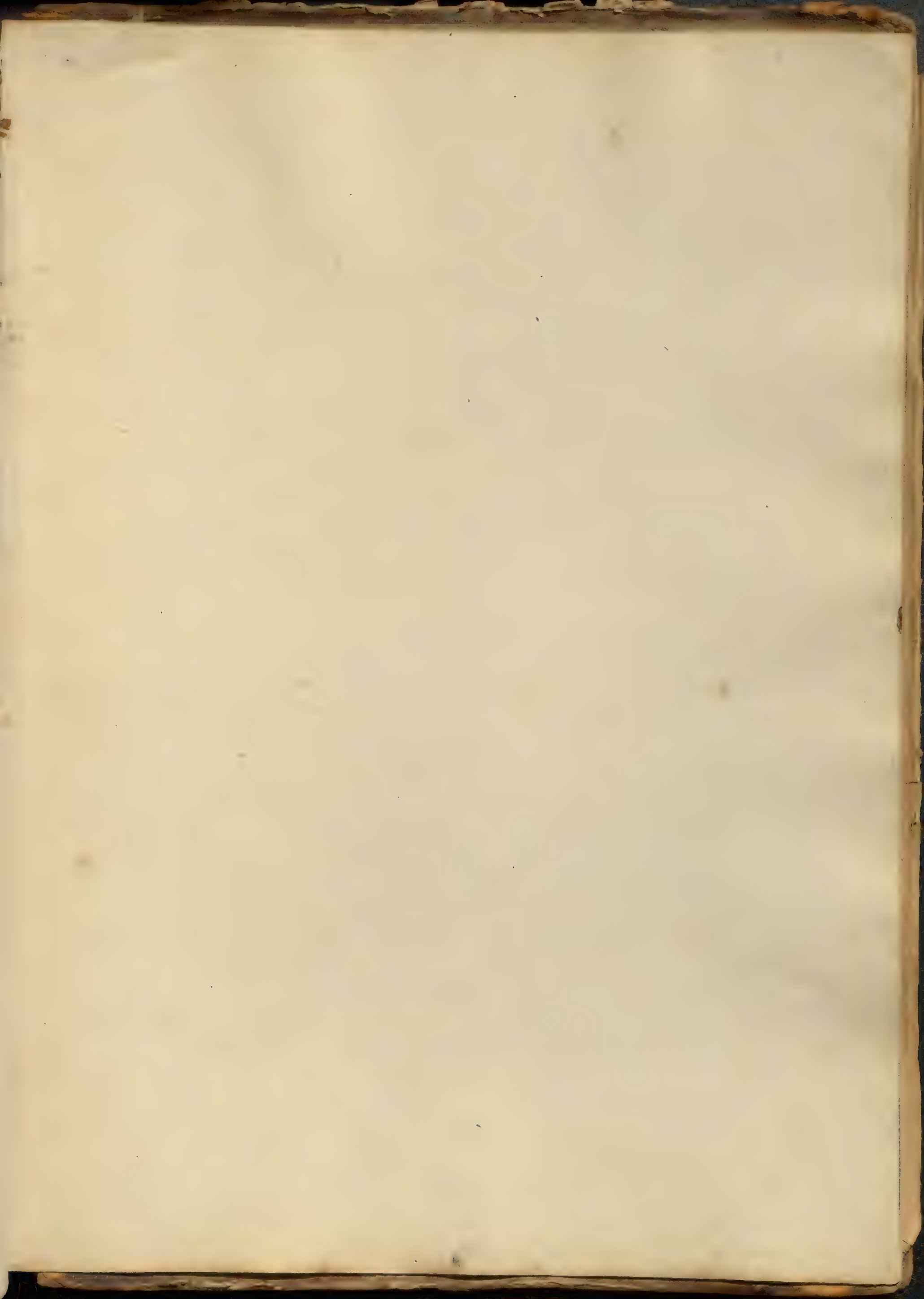


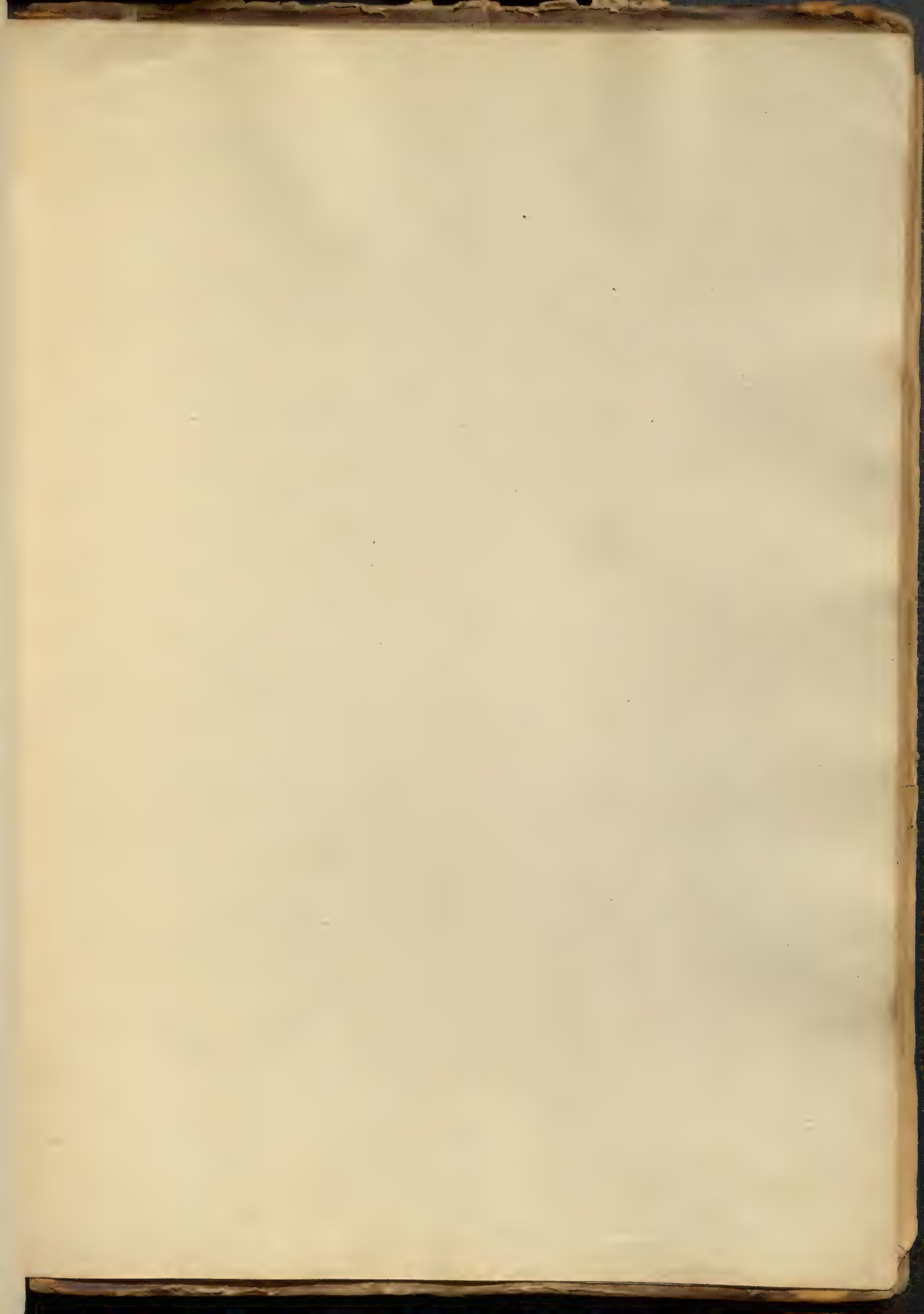


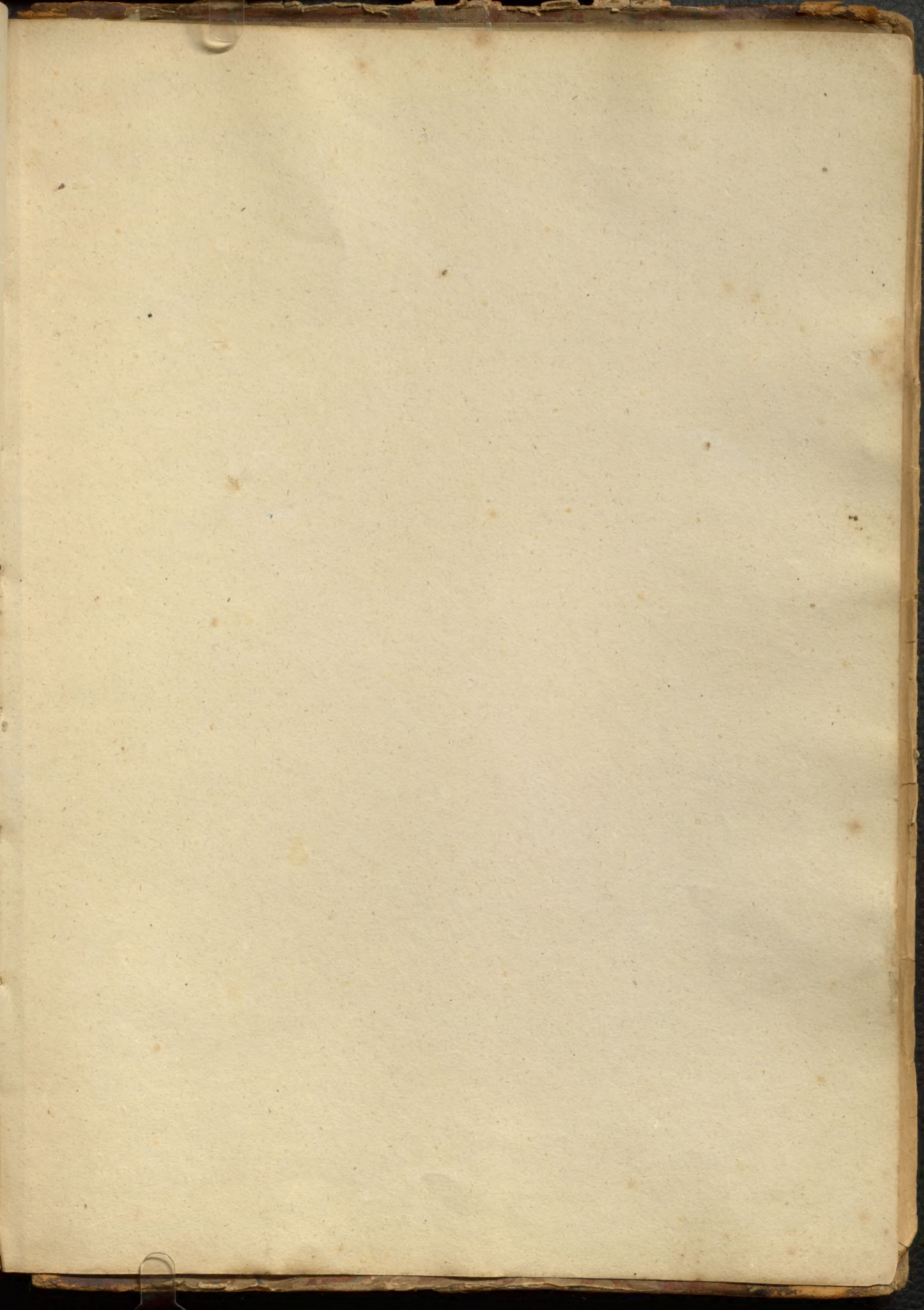












Drawings Nos. 293-310
in this folder.

H. M.
20/12/1932.

